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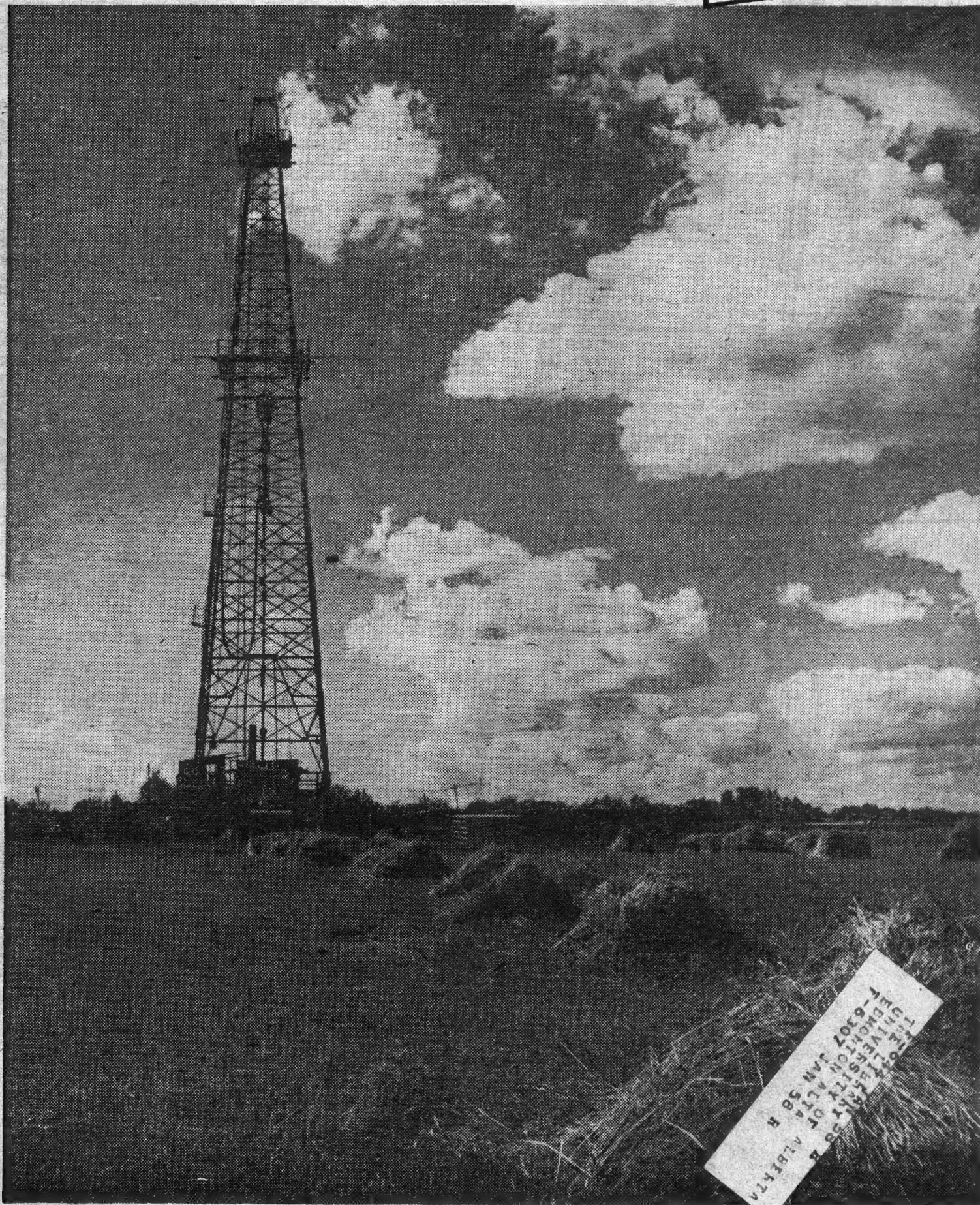
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Double Harvest from the Land

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Canadian Grain Storage In Tight Position

CANADA'S wheat supplies in the 1956-57 crop year totalled around 1,078,000,000 bushels, consisting of a carryover from the previous crop year of 540,000,000 bushels and a 1956 crop of 538,000,000 bushels. The 1956-57 crop year ended on Aug. 1. The carryover will be larger this year than last, probably around 600,000,000 bushels.

On July 17 the visible supply of wheat, that is wheat stored in elevators, totalled 387,000,000 bushels. It was then estimated that 273,000,000 bushels remained in farm storage. But a lot of that wheat may have been disposed of for livestock feed.

Up to July 17, 528,500,000 bushels of all grains had been delivered in Western Canada, which was 24.7 million bushels more than deliveries during the same period in the previous year.

By provinces deliveries to July 17 were:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Pr. Prov.
	(Millions of Bushels)			
Wheat	34.3	200.0	92.2	326.5
Oats	17.9	24.2	17.2	59.3
Barley	22.0	51.6	38.4	112.0
Rye	.5	2.0	1.0	3.5
Flax	6.3	15.2	5.7	27.2
Total	81.0	293.0	154.5	528.5

Wheat Exports Down

Disappearance of wheat up to July 17 totalled 318,300,000 bushels compared with 366,900,000 for the same period in the previous year, a drop of 48.6 million bushels.

Exports in the period totalled 254.4 million as against 301.5 million a year ago. Domestic sales this crop year totalled 63.9 million as against 65.4 million a year ago.

The visible supply of all grains on July 17 was 475.7 million bushels. The rated capacity of the Canadian eleva-

tor system is 627.5 million bushels, and the working capacity around half a billion bushels. On July 17 the space available for grain in the elevator system was 24,000,000 bushels.

Cash Advance Plan

The Diefenbaker government is pledged to arrange for cash advances for grain stored in farm bins. If the plan is to be operated by the Wheat Board, the act under which the board operates will have to be amended and there will be a delay until parliament sits in the autumn.

While this season's grain output will be considerably below that of last year, there is likely to be less space in country elevators and congestion will be as bad, if not worse, than last year.

Of the 387 million bushels of wheat in visible supply, 243.4 million bushels was in western elevators, 11.5 million on the Pacific coast, 4.8 million at Churchill, 43.1 million at the Lakehead and 64.2 million in eastern terminals.

The visible oat supply was 47,721,000 bushels and barley 57,868,000 bushels.

Big World Surplus

The wheat situation was brighter a year ago as substantial forward sales, mainly to countries behind the Iron Curtain, had been arranged for and exports continued through the late summer and early autumn. At this time importing nations are content to buy for immediate needs. The surplus wheat in the world is substantial, probably around 1,875,000,000,000 bushels.

No one can forecast what may happen in the next few months, but the situation at present is not too bright.

Pool In Seed Business

COMMENCING August 1st the Alberta Wheat Pool will be in a position to handle forage and cereal seed crops on a co-operative basis for Alberta farmers. This announcement was made in Calgary by Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the Pool's board of directors.

Earlier this summer the purchase of the assets and properties of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative was announced but at the time, the actual date of transfer had not been established.

The new Seed Division of the Wheat Pool will be in a position to handle deliveries of seed from this year's harvest, expected to get under way in parts of Alberta within the next week or two.

Mr. Plumer said that few changes in staff, facilities and operating methods from those of the Seed Growers' Association are planned at the present time. Producers will have the option of selling on a pooling basis or they may sell their seed outright to the Seed Division.

Initial payments and prices will be established as soon as possible.

The wheat-growing areas of Morocco will produce an exportable surplus of 5,510,000 bushels of durum, but on the other hand Moroccan millers will have to import at least 3,674,000 bushels of soft wheat.

The wheat crop forecast for Yugoslavia this season is about 88 million bushels, or an increase of 23-million bushels. The outlook is also good for barley, oats and drye.

The harvest throughout Italy is about two weeks late due to a cold wave in April and May. Italian wheat production will still be close to 300-million bushels compared to last year's 319-million bushels.

A heat wave followed by severe storms in France have caused heavy flood damage in Alpine valleys, but at the same time they have boosted crops in that country, and a heavy crop of wheat is now forecast for France.

Horticultural enthusiasts throughout Alberta are heading for Lethbridge on the 16th and 17th of this month (Aug.) for the 3rd provincial horticultural show.

NEWS NOTES

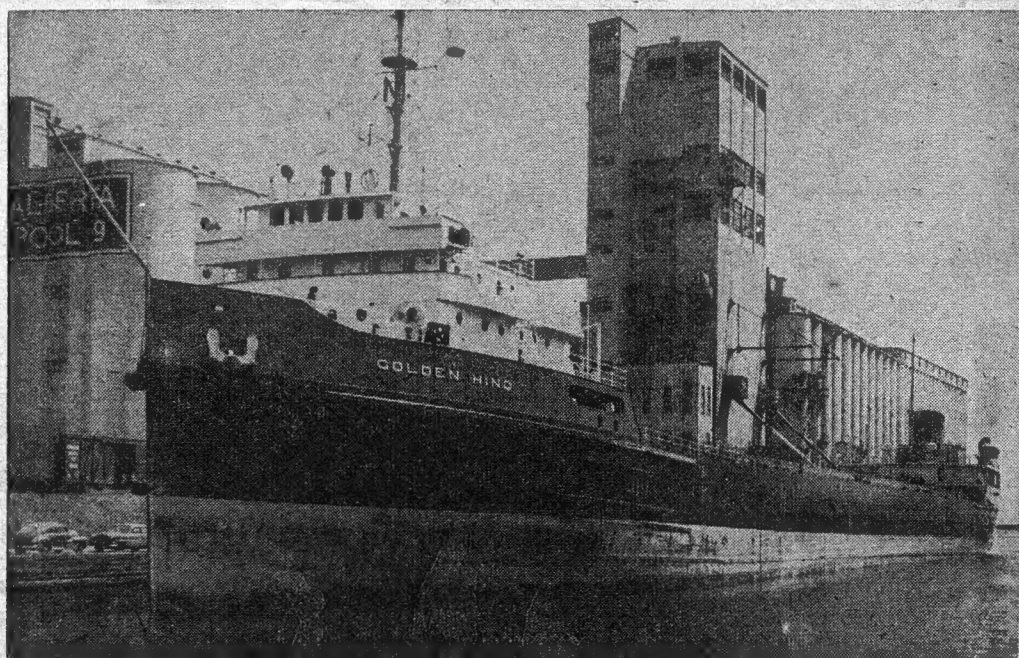
According to H. A. H. Wallace, federal plant pathologist, more diseases attack barley than any other cereal plant.

Lack of a good general rainfall in North-west India has cut the sowing of rice and other autumn cereals this year to about 41.4 million tons, but this is still some ten per cent greater than in the previous year.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has purchased the Canadian National Railway's 7,400,000-bushel terminal elevator at Port Arthur, which increases that organization's terminal elevator capacity at the Lakehead to nearly 28,000,000 bushels. The Sask. Pool handles 25% of the grain passing through the Lakehead. Last year the Pool leased a terminal at Vancouver, B.C.

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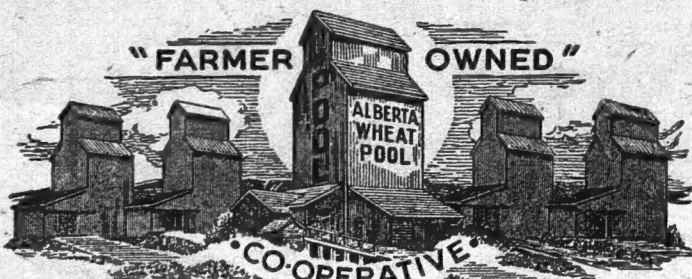
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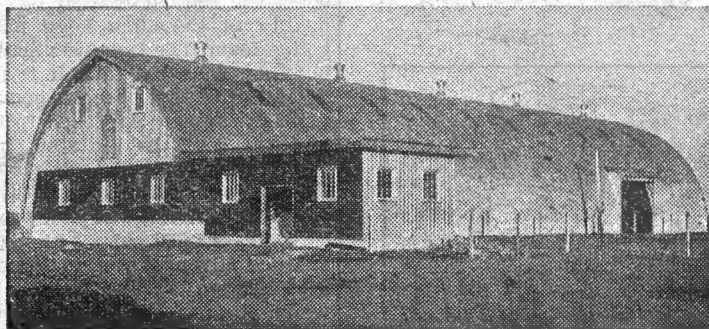
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The meat situation in Canada is tight, particularly with beef and pork. Meat storage figures are down by around 17,000,000 lbs. Pork is down by 13½ million pounds. Dressed poultry stocks are up by 13½ million pounds.

Shipments of feeder cattle to feed lots in the first six months of this year increased by 8,000 head in Alberta and 5,000 head in Saskatchewan.

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All Canada Swine Show At Brandon

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

IN a rich setting of anniversaries, the All Canada Swine Show set up a precedent of its own at Brandon, Man., this year. As a background, there was the anniversary of confederation, the 75th anniversary of Brandon and the fiftieth anniversary of Brandon Exhibition. In addition a dozen towns round about were celebrating their fiftieth or seventy-fifth anniversaries.

Being in the agricultural centre of the Keystone Province, it was the proper place to draw in from East and West, representatives of the swine population. It was purely a bacon show, but all the entries were pure-bred and there was a section for Advanced Registry hogs. They were mostly Yorkshires, but a few Landrace and Large Whites were included. Some 600 entries were judged by J. G. Stothart, Lacombe Experimental Farm, and some of those classes required a strong heart and a clear mind. Moreover, it was a hot day. Judging was done in the new pig barn, but there was an overflow of pigs in two other nearby barns. Incidentally there was an exhibit of the "Lacombe" breed which have created a lot of interest while they were being developed at the Lacombe Farm, and which were withdrawn from distribution by the Minister of Agriculture last year, about the time that the type had been truly set. So the Brandon sow was really their debut. Before judging started, the exhibitors were brought together at a roast pork banquet at which the packers were hosts. F. M. Baker, manager of the show was chairman, and W. P. Watson, livestock commissioner for Ontario, was the chief speaker. He commented on the fact that production in Canada was hardly enough to meet the domestic requirements for pork, although prices were never so high as last year. Canadian tastes had changed. At one time, they ate more pork than beef. But since the war, when the English market fell off, the quality of Canadian hogs had been going down. The type was acceptable, but they were too fat. It is not just a matter of diet, people just do not like fat. A new approach to the hog business must be initiated, he said. While the pure-bred breeders did not approve of cross-breeding, there was no evidence that it was bad practice if carefully carried out. Although Canada had advanced well under the one-type system, he forecast that there would be more cross-breeding than in the past.

Before Mr. Baker could get the meeting adjourned, the sale committee bore down on him with some fancy baggage and a cheque.

The sale brought up a terrific flurry for the Landrace, one bred sow going up and up to \$800. Average price of 83 Canadian Yorkshires was \$119.60; of six English Yorkshires, \$111.66; of 19 Landrace, \$334.40; of two Tamworths, \$77.50, and the over-all average price for 110 pigs was \$155.

Most of the pigs stayed in the prairie provinces, but a few went to Minnesota, North Dakota, Indiana and one even to Texas. Sixty-nine breeders were represented in the sale, six from Prince Edward Island, two from Quebec, 15 from Ontario, 10 from Saskatchewan, 5 from Alberta and 31 from Manitoba.

The \$800 sow was a bred Landrace offered by Tom Robson, Denfield, Ont., and sold to A. Rasmussen, Regina, who also got three others. Bidding against him on the \$800 sow was W. Henry, Westhope, N.D., who bought the next one offered by T. W. Graham,

Brampton, Ont., at \$510, and another Graham sow went to Don Cooke, Winnipeg, at \$500. The Robson sow was sixth in her class.

Buyers were paying considerable heed to Advanced Registry breeding, and the Prince Edward Island pigs created more favorable judgment than they get in Ontario.

Grand championship for sows went to Alex McPhail & Sons with Blanche Queen 252H, which he bought last fall from Hooker Bros., Armistown, Que. Reserve grand champion sow was Kingston Lady 39H, shown by Stirling Willis, North River, P.E.I. Senior and grand champion boar was Meadowbrook A1 208J, shown by W. Turnbull & Sons, Brussels, Ont. Reserve champion boar Ridgemoor Lad 39L was shown by W. S. May, Strathclair, Man. Junior and reserve junior boars were shown by Werner Romahn, Petersburg, Ont., and Gordon Schweitzer, Kitchener, Ont.

In the Advanced Registry classes, Alex McPhail & Sons took first for boar with Scot Lad 8K whose dam has the highest carcass score in Canada. The dam was also at the show. Second place for Advanced Registry boars went to E. F. Richardson & Son, Semans, Sask., on College King 66H, and W. S. May was third.

In the qualified sows, Prince Edward Island took the first three places, first to Stirling Willis, second to Almon Boswell and Willis, third. The P.E.I. breeders have adhered tenaciously to the type they liked; nothing distracts them from it.

With each of these wins there went a flock of special prizes, ranging from wrist watches to TV sets. A nice award was for breeders' herd, won by Gordon Schweitzer, Kitchener, with Stirling Willis, second. They had both been big winners throughout. The \$100 cheque for herd travelling the farthest went to The Prince Edward Island Swine Breeders' Association. Werner Romain, Petersburg, Ont., won for junior champion sow, for junior herd, for get of sire.

Schweitzer was the premier exhibitor with 374 points; McPhail, second, with 288, and Willis, third, with 263 points.



This is Sheila Savage on the Savage Ranch ten miles north of Lloydminster, Alta., riding her Shetland pony, "Tippy", who is 35 years old.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

A mother who had eight children in eleven years was looking at her oldest daughter in her confirmation dress, and said:

"Sally, honey, I think you're beautiful!"

The youngster's face beamed at which her mother added teasingly, "but, of course, I'm prejudiced."

Sally's face fell. "Oh, mother," she wailed, "not again!"

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Hereford Roundup Lessons

APPARENTLY enthusiasm alone can't sustain an operation the size of a Hereford Congress . . . and enthusiasm is no substitute for organization.

A great deal of this enthusiasm went into the planning in Calgary, for the week of business that was to become the First Hereford Round-Up. But on opening day the attendance left something to be desired. Southern Alberta breeders were noticeable by their absence. Alberta produces a third of the nation's beef, and yet those in attendance were largely from elsewhere.

The panel discussions were frank and timely, the speakers were learned, the guests notable, and the entertainment varied and interesting. The organizers should be thanked for their work and self-sacrifice in doing the spade-work in this initial try. However, there were organizational shortcomings which are easy to spot in retrospect, which may perhaps be pardoned, but we can certainly find fault if no lessons are learned through this first experience.

In the first place, it was a bit difficult to find a purpose for the Congress, other than straight promotion of the breed. As the days wore on the congress seemed to cast itself adrift with no real destination. As in any such function, the introductions were sometimes lengthy and the timetable lagged. Perhaps the vast size of the Stampede Corral was a factor in gobbling up the meetings and making attendance seem smaller. But then, if attendance had gone the other way with a smaller space reserved, an overflow of delegates might have found themselves stuck in the Stampede rush for tickets, seats, beds and general meeting-room accommodation. This would have been far worse. As we have implied, it's easier to look back than ahead. Perhaps the Round-Up was held on the wrong date, as the sale prices appeared to bear out. Then again, few ranchers can take a week off their peak haying period as well as a week off for the bigger show — the Calgary Stampede. Maybe, also, it was too long for sustained interest in a rather nebulous program.

Attendance increased as the days rolled by, until the excellent ranch tour brought out a couple of hundred packed cars for what turned out to be a very good show. One impression is left . . . the ranchers seem to have skipped the important discussions and turned out in force for the more social end. The beef industry can't be in too serious straits these days, or the ranchers would have done the reverse and paid closer attention to the business end of the Round-Up.

★

Every farm on which a tractor is operated should obtain a copy of the pamphlet "Operation Tractor" available free from the Alberta Safety Council, Alberta Block, Edmonton. This pamphlet, prepared by the safety committee of the Council, covers the subject of safe operation of tractors in a most comprehensive way. The tractor is the most dangerous piece of machinery on the farm.

What Will Be Done About Wheat?

RT. HON. C. D. HOWE might well have been downcast over his defeat in the recent federal election but loss of his position as a cabinet minister has its compensations. As minister of trade and commerce in the Liberal administration he had to worry about the wheat situation which has gradually been going from bad to worse. He is now relieved of that responsibility.

There is now in this country about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export and carryover. That is the surplus to which must be added the excess over domestic requirements of the current crop. Exports for the 1956-57 crop year ended July 31 last, totalled only around 265,000,000 bushels or about 45,000,000 bushels less than the previous year's exports. The carryover will likely be the highest in history.

The dilemma of the western wheat producer lies in his inability to deliver his grain in any volume during the autumn months, which, in happier years, has been his "pay day" period. The Canadian line and terminal elevator capacity provides workable space for 490 million bushels. But that space has been more or less "plugged" for years past. This coming autumn may witness a more serious situation in that respect than anything experienced in the past.

For half a century wheat has been the major economic nexus between Canada and the United Kingdom, the world's greatest wheat importer. In peace and war Great Britain has been assured of a regular and adequate supply of the highest quality milling wheat available to world markets. Prices to the United Kingdom have either been competitive world prices or prices below world prices. The prices below world prices have been determined by the unilateral decision of Canada as in 1917, 1943 and 1945, or by agreements such as the Anglo-Canadian contract of 1946-49 or the International Wheat Agreement of 1949-53. It seems to have been Canadian policy to restrain the upward movement of prices in periods of scarcity, at least in the case of Great Britain.

The World Wheat Agreement was devised to provide abundance of wheat within a reasonable range of floor and ceiling prices and the first agreement covering the period from 1949 to 1953 undoubtedly had a stabilizing influence. But when world supplies in exporting countries mounted to record totals the value of the arrangement to exporters diminished. At the present time the competition for export markets is of the dog-eat-dog nature.

The United States has pursued a rather ruthless policy of forcing surpluses on every possible world outlet. Criticism from Canada and other wheat exporting nations, which has reached rather harsh terms at times, has been ineffectual in changing the American attitude. Nor is it likely to be in the future.

World wheat importing nations are complacently viewing the piled up wheat

supplies in exporting nations and are in no hurry to buy except for immediate needs. They are looking for a drop in price. The Canadian Wheat Board is a government organization and any price reduction to producers is politically impossible at the present time. The Conservative government is pledged to advance cash on farm-stored grain and the Wheat Board will probably have that responsibility, unless the grain handling companies are willing and able to take on the proposition.

The federal government may follow the policy of the United States and launch a program of wheat gifts to needy nations, the acceptance of national currencies of importers, the giving of long-term credit and such like. The Liberal government refused to undertake any such schemes, claiming a wheat war with the United States would result and Canada would suffer the most in such an event. The Conservative government, new in office, may be more daring. The situation is really serious. The storage charges alone are mounting and last year cost the federal treasury some \$31,000,000 as a partial contribution to such costs. The farmers are weary of explanations as to how the congestion was caused and want action.

★

Land Conservation In Manitoba

THE Manitoba department of agriculture is developing a plan which, when completed, will result in the seeding to grass of three million acres of farm land. The objective is to reclaim land already damaged through soil erosion and to protect threatened acres.

The plan provides for the department seeding from ten to thirty acres per farm this year with selected varieties of grass seed. The farmer pays \$2.00 an acre and the government bears the balance of the cost. There are four types of reclaimable land that will be seeded, that damaged by wind erosion, water erosion, land impregnated with alkali and land which is subject to flooding in the springtime.

Fertile farm land is still the most valuable resource of the prairie provinces of Canada. The ability of this region to produce food in abundance makes a contribution to the economic strength of the Canadian nation far beyond the realization of the general public. The conservation and protection of western farm land is of concern to the farm people, and also of importance to all of Canada.

Grass is the means devised by Nature to protect land. It has been authoritatively asserted that it took five hundred years to establish the original prairie sod. A relatively few years of cultivation and cropping can rob that soil of its humus. The restoration of a grass cover can contribute to the regeneration of the fertility of the soil.

The seeding of grass may not be a paying proposition to the farmer looking to the immediate future. But over the long term that protection of farm land and restoration of fertility is a good investment.

Expensive C.B.C. TV Shows

(Winnipeg Tribune)

ANOTHER of the blessings of summer arrived when the Jackie Rae Show went off the air until fall. But just before he signed off, Mr. Rae was carried away by his feelings and decided to say a word of individual thanks to all those who had a hand in making his show the thing it was.

Without batting an eye, he told the TV audience that he wanted to thank the 300 people who helped produce the show.

Count them — 300 people to produce a half-hour song-and-dance show of mediocre quality.

There is a widespread feeling that waste, extravagance and empire-building are rampant in the CBC. Money — and taxpayers' money at that — is poured out like water.

Mr. Rae's announcement that it takes 300 people to stage his piffing show did nothing to dispel this feeling.

★

Slaughter On The Highways

THE nation was horror-stricken when, last autumn, a plane went down in the mountains of Southern British Columbia, carrying 62 persons to their death.

But the fact that over 3,000 persons are killed in auto accidents in a single year in this country is accepted with a degree of callousness.

It seems to be regarded as a necessary human sacrifice to the idol of Modern Mechanism. Have we gone back to the cruel heathen customs of the pre-Christian era?

The individual in a vehicle weighing several thousand pounds and driven by an engine of 350 h.p. is provided with a silky-smooth highway.

Speed up to 80 and 90 miles an hour is nothing to such a combination. How many pay any attention to speed regulations?

The man at the wheel is captain and crew. He is an absolute monarch and he knows it. What an exhilarating experience for the introvert!

Speed is the main cause of traffic accidents, for the human body has no chance against a couple of tons of steel hurtling along at 70 or 80 miles an hour.

Alcoholic consumption by drivers of cars probably comes second as a cause of accidents. A man at the wheel elated by a few drinks of liquor is a dangerous individual. He is a potential killer.

Governments have passed regulations, police have striven to carry them out, but the deaths on the highways continue unabated.

If there is no surcease from this human slaughtering governments will be forced to pass drastic legislation. The Saskatchewan government has a law requiring "drinkometer tests". We thought at first that this was an infringement on human liberty, but human life comes before liberty.

As the years pass there will be many more cars operating on better highways. That has always meant in the past that the Angel of Death will be busier than ever.

★

Agricultural production in Canada in 1956 was 65.3% above the average of the years 1935-38, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics. The increase in the western provinces: Manitoba, 69.1%; Saskatchewan, 38%; Alberta, 66.7%, and B.C., 25.2%.

The U. S. A. Contribution To World Freedom

SINCE World War 2 the United States government has expended over \$62 billion for foreign aid.

The great North American republic, in granting such huge sums, followed a policy unique in the history of international relations. Only churlishness would seek to minimize the generosity and far-sightedness of the United States.

The expenditure of such vast sums reaped real rewards. It saved much of the Western World from possible complete domination by Communist Russia. It re-established the economy of post-war Western Europe. It halted the Russian drive to encompass the Far East. It did more to prevent a third world war which, with the modern means of overwhelming destruction, would have been the greatest calamity the human race has ever known.

The United States is now the richest and most powerful nation in the world. No one can truthfully say it is a warlike nation. Militarily weak Canada has lived beside it in peace and security for over 150 years. The U.S. has poured out its wealth at a fabulous rate in the interests of freedom and peace.

It is indeed fortunate for the free world that this giant United States exists today to carry on the traditions of democracy which grew over the centuries on British soil.

★

Will Inflation Controls Work ?

THROUGHOUT the long range of history wars have always been followed by depressions. To avoid such a happening nations have undertaken the regulation of monetary matters by governments since World War II ended. So we have had an inflationary boom. The result has been rising prices, increased costs of living and a persistent drop in the value of the monetary unit.

But business has been booming, investment in plant and industry at record levels, real estate and equity values rising and general prosperous times. Employment at high levels and at good wages and salaries provided ample buying power for the general public and an orgy of spending resulted.

But inflation works like a cancer. It feeds on itself and there comes a time when some sort of a cure must be tried out and, to be successful, the treatment is drastic. People, as a group, do not like such an experience.

The alternative is to permit inflation to continue until the end, which would mean the destruction of the value of the currency, of savings, of pensions, of life insurance, and of bonds, and a general breakdown of the financial system. Such spells chaos.

In Canada and the United States efforts at tempering inflation have been undertaken through restricting credit. It has yet to be demonstrated whether this plan will be a success. The problem in Canada is in the lap of the new government. If it fails in such an effort the farm people will be hardest hit, for they have limited bargaining power and cannot restrict production.

Gas Exports Should Be Limited

THE high standards of living in the United States and Canada have been achieved mainly because of the immense amount of power available at low cost for productive purposes.

Rushing water, coal and natural gas are the main sources of power. One of the most important contributing factors in Ontario's dominant position in manufacturing in Canada is its tremendous hydro electric development.

Power developed from the lower reaches of the great Columbia river has made the states of Oregon and Washington important industrial regions.

The natural gas resources of Western Canada, and particularly of Alberta, provide an almost incalculable source of power. It was stated in the Canadian House of Commons that the natural gas in Alberta provided a source of power greater than that of the St. Lawrence river. A member of the United States congress said that Alberta's gas resources possessed greater power potentialities than the entire Columbia river.

The policy of the Liberal government, now out of power, was to restrict the export of natural gas to the United States and pipe the surplus from the west to eastern provinces. Exceptions were made in the case of the Peace River fields, from which export was permitted to the State of Washington, and a field near Medicine Hat which is exporting a limited volume of gas to Montana.

There also seemed to be a weakening of the policy with respect to exports to the U.S.A. from central Canada. No final decision had been made when the government was defeated in the June elections.

Now a campaign is under way to extend gas export to the western states of the U.S.A. A pipe line from the Savanna Creek area in Southern Alberta to provide gas for the Spokane area has been proposed. What policy will the Diefenbaker government develop on this question of gas export?

Natural gas is the greatest power resource of the west. Unlike hydro electric power it is a wasting resource. A policy of the most careful and far-reaching nature should be carried out so that the interests of Canadian people may be given first consideration when it comes to deciding on gas export.

Oil and gas discoveries have given a fair start to the industrialization of the western economy. Surplus gas from the west will reduce the need for coal imports in Central Canada, and also encourage industrial expansion there. The expansion of industrialism east and west will create more employment and larger markets for farm products. If our natural gas is permitted to flow to the United States in heavy volume, the industry and the agriculture of that country will get the benefit. Canada will be the loser.

★

Famine is spreading in China. Some 26,000,000 acres of land in ten provinces are devastated by drouth. The hog population has dropped by ten million. Peasants are leaving the land and crowding into the cities, creating a serious problem.

What \$1,000,000 Would Do

THE following is from the Alberta Division of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society:

Emily Sveen, an arthritis sufferer, has painted a rosy picture of what she feels, no doubt sincerely, could be done for a millionaire who might be stricken with this spiteful disease.

Alas, Emily, although much that money could buy would be within the reach of this millionaire, he would not be CURED. So far, although arthritis as a disease has been known since the time of the dinosaurs, NO CURE has been found.

There have been new drugs developed within the last ten years and some of these have been used in the treatment of arthritis. They are not called "wonder drugs" by the medical profession or the researchers who develop them. They are used, under expert medical supervision, in cases where the patient's doctor has reason to believe the drug will help the particular case. Remember there are many, many forms of arthritis.

Emily's dream hospital, and its equipment would swallow a considerable portion of her million dollars. Its upkeep such as salaries for professional staff and ordinary administration and domestic staff would run into more than a million each year on the lines she envisages.

The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society in the eight years, 1948 to 1955, has used \$3,637,921 on providing and expanding services for diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of sufferers from rheumatic diseases, a growing programme of research and professional education to discover the causes, develop methods of prevention and increase knowledge of these diseases, and provide patients and the general public with truthful information regarding warning signs and the need for prompt treatment. It is estimated that C.A.R.S. can and should spend about \$1,500,000 per annum in pursuing these objectives.

It should be kept in mind that as well as spending over three million in hard cash during the eight years mentioned, the C.A.R.S. has been ably assisted without cost by millions of hours of time given by volunteers—professional men and women, retired men and women, housewives, students and patients themselves. In the eight provinces of Canada where there is a C.A.R.S. Division, these volunteers, men and women, play a vital role in the Society's program. They organize campaigns for funds—over fifty per cent of the Society's income is derived from campaigns and community chests or united appeals. They serve as Directors. They watch over patient's welfare. They provide transportation with their own cars. They assist the professional staff in count-

less ways, thus saving time on routine matters which can be devoted to treating more patients.

Arthritis cannot be cured, but with early diagnosis and proper treatment, crippling can be prevented. While researchers are working to find the cause and thus the cure, doctors and physiotherapists are working to prevent crippling. Even when crippling has already occurred, much can be done to help this condition. A significant fact is that since the Society began work eight years ago, 81% of its patients have improved.

There is a C.A.R.S. Division in your own Province, Alberta. In Edmonton and Calgary, there are diagnostic clinics and also Mobile Units, with chartered graduate physiotherapists to help the home-bound patients. From Edmonton, they also serve people in Westlock and Wetaskiwin, and plans are under way to open new branches in Red Deer, Lethbridge and Drumheller.

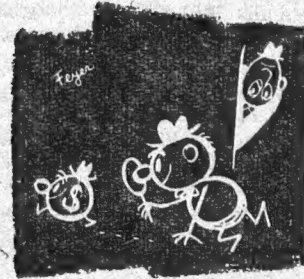
Those of you who want to know more about our organization, its work and future plans, or who want to see the wonderful, color-sound film, "Never Surrender," please ask our headquarters office, at 10128-98 Street, Edmonton, phone 21825. The executive secretary will be only too glad to help you as much as possible.—H. Van Veldhuizen, Executive Secretary.

GROWING PURE SEED

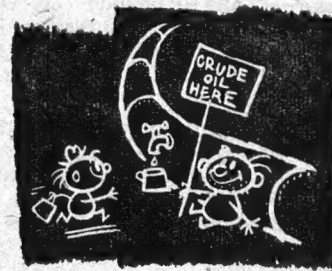
As a result of the widespread distribution of new varieties of field crops, and especially Parkland barley, there are many seed plots growing on the prairies this summer. The Brandon Experimental Farm has issued a reminder to emphasize the importance of maintaining the quality of these plots as high as possible. Roguing, or the removal of any undesirable plants whether they be weeds, other plants or just other varieties, is one way of doing this. Volunteer grain often appears through no fault of the farmer—having been introduced by wild life, by a water-run, or possibly through the development of seeds that didn't germinate the previous year. A day or two spent removing volunteer plants can often mean the difference between success and failure.

Harvesting is also a critical operation and the general sense of urgency should not allow a farmer to become slack in watching his practices of cleanliness. The combine should be cleaned before starting on each seed block. This is time consuming but absolutely essential if purity is to be maintained. If seeds from two fields with different pedigrees are bulked together, serious trouble is in store for the seed grower.

where the income dollar goes



In supplying hundreds of different oil products to Canadian consumers from coast to coast, Imperial last year took in a large number of dollars. What happened to a typical dollar?



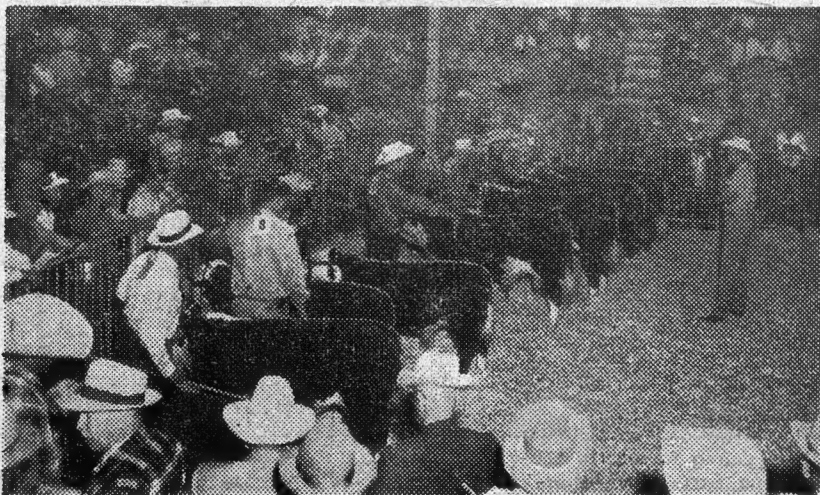
Well, nearly 56 cents went to buy raw materials—notably crude oil—and for freight, a big item in a big country.



More than 26 cents went for operating and administrative costs, including wages and salaries, and for depreciation. Ten cents of each dollar went to various governments in taxes (this does not include the provincial gasoline tax).



Half of what was left—or about 4 cents—was put back into the company's operations. The other half was divided among Imperial's 44,000 shareholders, whose investment makes possible the company's existence.



Judging the fine selection of Herefords on show at the Round-up.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



A Feed Reserve Is Livestock Insurance

By GRANT MacEWAN

REGARDLESS of weather conditions in 1957, a growing imbalance between cattle population and feed reserves in Western Canada gives cause for concern. Never before did these western provinces have as many cattle with such complete absence of strawpiles.

Nobody would argue that wheat or other cereal straw is a good winter feed. It is high in fibre, low in digestible nutrients and, altogether, an inferior feed. But the straw piles of other years brought thousands of cattle through winter seasons — sometimes quite well because the animals, able to pick and choose while feeding at a stack in the field, selected the better parts, the leafy material and perhaps grassy weeds and some grain that escaped from the threshing machine by way of the blower.

Even in 1937, that notable year of drought and feed failure when prairie communities faced the necessity of liquidation of breeding herds, some old stacks with thick crusts of weathered straw on their surfaces, were the means of bringing many animals through the ensuing winter. And in 1919, another year of serious feed shortage in some prairie districts, it was the straw, even though selling as high as \$40 a ton, that prevented serious reduction of herds.

If and when such a year as 1937 comes again, there'll be little or no carry-over straw piles upon which to rely and if the livestock population is high, the reverses accompanying liquidation will likewise be high — unless better provision has been made for feed reserves in other forms.

Livestock numbers have risen substantially. That is understandable and, indeed, desirable. Cattle and other farm animals have accounted for a higher-than-ever percentage of Canadian farm income in these years when grains have experienced marketing difficulties. But the industry, with less than a proper feed cushion for a year or series of years of feed shortage, may be very vulnerable. Even in the provision of grazing, the margin of safety is small, with pastures meeting feed needs very well in years of favorable moisture, yet quite incapable of doing so under drought conditions.

Cattle Numbers Up

If the Province of Alberta with the largest cattle population west of Ontario, be used as an example, it will be noted that cattle numbers in 1956 were a million higher than in 1950 — some 80 per cent higher than in 1941 when straw piles were still to be seen on autumn horizons.

Agricultural people may justifiably ask what compensating provision has been made for safeguards in the face of larger herds and smaller straw recovery. Granted, some straw is gathered and baled from combines and acreages of tame hay and pasture have been increased with advantages in soil conservation as well as livestock production. But those increases in forage have not been big enough. As an anti-erosion measure and a safeguard for an expanding livestock industry, more grasses and legumes should be seeded in each of the provinces. That, however, must be part of long-range policy.

In an emergency year, farming people will be obliged to gather feeds which would be considered inferior or uneconomic at other times. That can mean recovering straw by any means, cutting hay when the yield is low, and converting relatively unpalatable weed plants to silage or hay. In 1937, the lowly and repulsive Russian thistles

were used extensively — not because they made good feed, but because they alone grew vigorously in that dry year and for many stockmen, there was no alternative. On the University Farm at Saskatoon, that year, over 200 tons of Russian thistles went into silos and hay stacks and helped to bring the herds through a feed crisis.

But what about those planned feed reserves — planned insurance for stockmen who operate in an area noted for climatic extremes? Grain feed reserves are entirely practicable and can do much to stabilize the production of both pigs and cattle. A successful carry-over plan calls for dry grains and good protection. Damp or tough grains are quite obviously not suitable for the "feed-bank". Whole grains will keep better than ground or crushed grain feeds and, as stockmen in certain other parts of the continent have discovered, the non-oily feeds are best under conditions of long storage. Western Canada's common cereals, however, are low in oil or fat content and there is not the danger of rancidity that would occur with feeds like corn and soybeans.

Dry storage is of the greatest importance if losses are to be minimized. Indeed, an appropriate storage bin should not only turn rain and snow, but it should be mouse-proof and bird-proof.

Farming people are likely to conclude that roughage reserves have most to offer in point of practicability. Being less salable than grain, hay in the stack will represent lower capital charge than barley in a granary. Moreover, roughages will meet feed emergencies for the grower more effectively than grains. Silage can be carried over for several years but, to most farming people, it will not seem to offer as much as good, dry roughage.

Oat sheaves cut as green feed classify as dry roughage, but, as should be pointed out, they are not favored for purposes of carry-over. As the experienced farmer knows, they are especially susceptible to ravage from mice. Farmers have been known to repel the rodents by sprinkling the layers of oat sheaves going into a stack with sulphur, adding about a pound of sulphur to each load or two of sheaves. But even with preventive treatment, oat sheaves come far short of grass hay as a selection for reserve feed.

Keep Hay in Stacks

As ranchers in the South-West have demonstrated, hay in well-made stacks will keep for years without serious deterioration. The outside of a stack may become black from weathering but, underneath, the hay can remain in good condition except, perhaps, for some loss of vitamin A value. Big stacks have the smallest losses and ranchers have carried surplus hay for six, eight and ten years with satisfactory results.

Farmers have been tempted at times to cut or chaff storage hay and blow it in a mow or bin. There is no objection to a mow or loft as a place in which to store carry-over hay and chaffing reduces the space required for storage. But cutting or chaffing increases the danger of heating or spoiling if the fodder is not perfectly dry. Even with dry hay, there is a widespread conviction that it is less likely to deteriorate if stored in the unchaffed state. All things considered, for hay that is to be held for a year or more, storage in big stacks and unchaffed, seems most fitting. There is no objection to baling the

hay marked for storage but in this instance, also, the product must be properly dry or spoiling with loss of feeding value will occur.

Since field balers have become popular, a few imposing stacks of baled hay have been built, topped adequately to ensure against penetration of moisture, and marked for reserve.

Regardless of when the hay will be used or the exact technique in storing it, the importance of care in its original preparation is undiminished; and the fact is rather obvious that haymaking still receives less attention than it deserves. Just because quality and feeding value in hay are less apparent than in apples, meat and wheat, less than sufficient precautions are too often taken to ensure cutting at the best stage and recovery with minimum loss due to weathering. If one is to store hay to meet some unforeseen emergency, the fibre content and the available protein, carbohydrate, mineral and vitamin materials present are just as important as if the roughage were to be fed immediately. It cannot be pointed out too often that most hay is left to deteriorate from increased fibre which accompanies maturity. And, as shown by chemical analysis, hay made carelessly and exposed to heavy rains, may suffer loss of net energy running as high as 50 per cent.

Pasture Reserves

This article has been concerned mainly with winter feed reserves, but pasture reserves are also important and margins of safety between available resources and need will improve a stockman's security. Western Canada's pastures in these recent years seemed to carry their large herds very well, but with the same number of animals would be seriously overgrazed in years of drought. In other words, some of Western Canada's ranges and pastures are presently overstocked. Good management, as practiced on P.F.R.A. Community Pastures, provides for undergrazing rather than overgrazing in average years.

Feed reserves, whether in the form of surplus grazing or carry-over grain and hay, can effectively relieve the shock of poor crop years. They can be an important part of a cattleman's insurance. They seem especially important today because livestock populations expanded in periods of good crops can make producers especially vulnerable to the disasters accompanying drought — unless safeguards are provided. Feed reserves are a stockman's insurance.



Alberta Institute of Agrologists. (L. to Rt.) Q. W. McArton, past president; P. D. Hargrave, member of Council; Dr. M. N. Grant, newly elected President.

"Gus," said Joe, as he caught up with him on the way back to camp, "are the rest of the boys out of the woods yet?"

"Yes," said Gus.

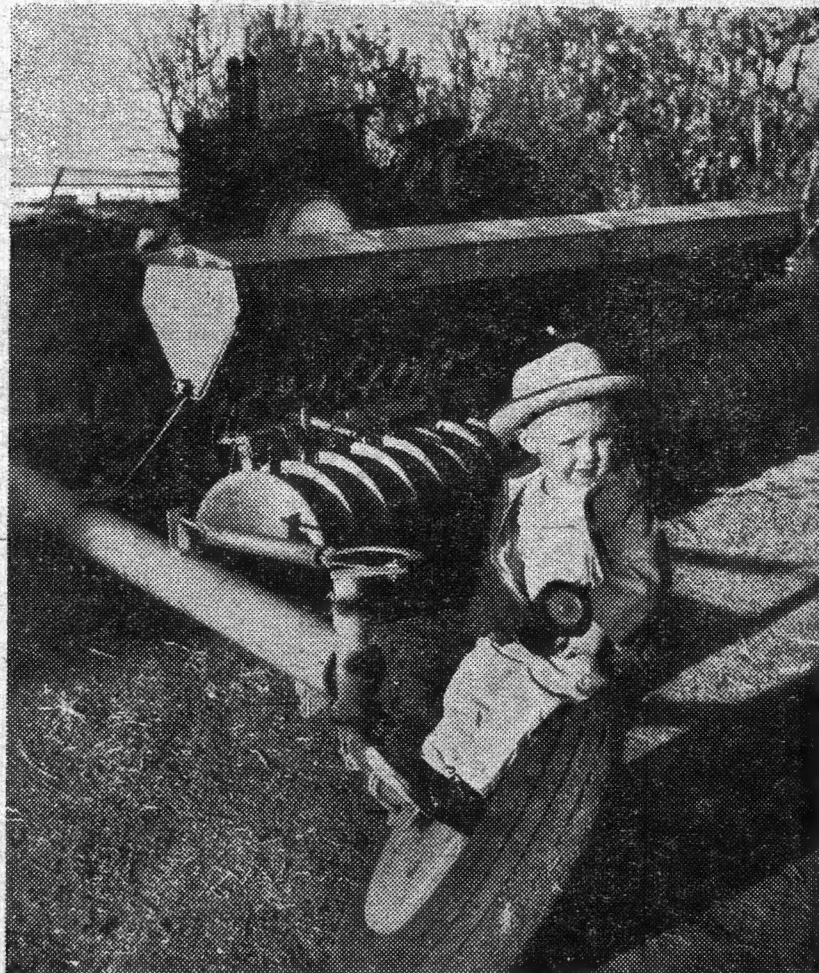
"All six of them?"

"Yes, all six of them."

"And they're all safe?"

"Yup," answered Gus, "they're all safe."

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, "I've shot my first deer!"



This young farmer of the future sitting on his grandfather's disk at Lang, Sask., is Garth Vanstone.

Ancient Buffalo Hunts

By J. E. ELLERBY, Throne, Alberta.

MANY years ago an old homesteader of this district told me of having seen herds of buffalo in North Dakota that often took several hours to pass. Another homesteader, about the same time, told me of having met an old Indian who said he had seen the Nose Hills, which are about fifteen miles north east of Coronation, black with grazing buffalo.

Since that time I have always wanted to meet and talk with an ancient Indian who had hunted buffalo and, better still, if he had hunted buffalo somewhere in this part of Alberta.

Not long ago, while in the St. Paul district, I heard of, and hunted up, just the man I wanted, Joe Paul, who lives on the Saddle Lake Reserve, and who is now, as he claims, ninety-eight years old. This old Indian is still quite bright and clear in his mind. As he speaks very little English, I addressed him through an interpreter and asked him about the old buffalo days. He brightened up and appeared to drop off many of his years. He well remembered hunting buffalo with his father in the Nose Hills and Neutral Hills districts and south around Hamilton Lake. This was the hunting ground for the Blackfoot Indians and Blood Indians of the south and the Cree Indians of the north, and these tribes had an understanding that there was to be no fighting on these buffalo hunting grounds, and this is how the Neutral Hills got their name.

Huge Buffalo Herds

My Indian friend told me he had seen this part of the country black with buffalo and the Indians never thought there would be any shortage.

He told me that they would pick out a good fat buffalo and would shoot it, and if it didn't go down and its tail flickered straight up they knew

it was mad and it wasn't safe to go anywhere near it. Finally they would get it killed and would cut off a good fat piece off the top of its neck and roast this piece in the coals of a fire. They would take a piece of this fat meat and eat it with the grease running from the corners of their mouths. He told me that they didn't wash, but wiped the grease off with their hands and rubbed it on their hair for hair oil.

He then told me how they transported the meat north to where their families and other members of their tribe were. They took meat and cut it in strips and dried it over the fire and then pounded it into powder. They removed the hair from the buffalo hide and put this powder meat in the hide and poured melted tallow over it, and then it was ready to be moved to where they needed it. He said that a small lump of this dried meat would make a good meal for a man.

This old man told me that if he could speak English, or I could speak Cree, he could tell me many interesting tales of the old buffalo days. I am hoping to have a more lengthy buffalo hunt with this old Indian some time soon by the same method, through an interpreter.

SEED GROWERS' APPOINTMENT

W. L. Shannon, 171 Crocus St., Ottawa, was appointed the secretary-manager of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Inc., at a meeting of the Board of Directors at the Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta. Mr. Shannon brings to the Association eight years' experience working with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He has clearly demonstrated his administrative ability by streamlining the office procedure by which permanent crop records are established into an efficiently operating system.

BLADE CULTIVATOR

Earl Johnson, soil specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, strongly recommends the use of blade cultivators for saving the stubble on summer fallow land. He points out that blade cultivators will save over 70% of the trash even after as many as four operations, while one-ways save only 10 to 20 per cent of the trash. He recommends that a heavy duty cultivator be used in the first operation on summer fallow land to establish the tillage depth for the season. But when disc-type cultivators are used for the first operation, the cultivation should be shallow enough to allow for later tillage down to firm soil. The speed of summer fallow implements is very important since high speeds and too much harrowing breaks down the soil particles and may destroy the trash cover. He recommends four miles per hour as a reasonable speed, which may help to eliminate any soil drifting. One inch of top soil per acre contains plant food worth \$200 if it were bought as commercial fertilizer.

In the first ten months of the 1956-57 crop season, 62% of all grain exports from the United States moved under government export programs.

WILL BE VINDICATED

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other doctors seem to disagree with you in the diagnosis of my illness."

"I know," replied the physician cheerfully, "but the postmortem will show that I am right."

• • •

INFANTILE PROTEST

Baby No. 1 — "What would you like to be if you had your life to live over again?"

Baby No. 2 — "I'd want to be a bottle baby."

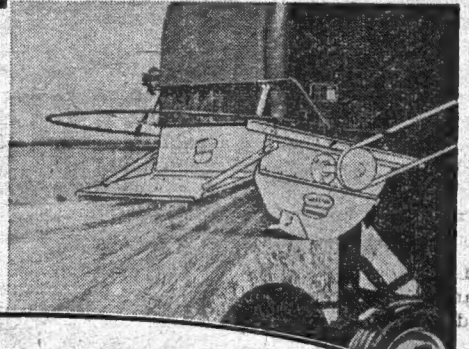
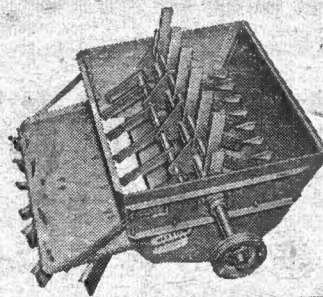
Baby No. 1 — "Why do you say that?"

Baby No. 2 — "I'm tired of having cigaret ashes dropping in my eyes."



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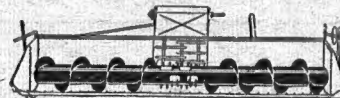
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- ☐ STRAW SPREADER
- ☐ V-BARS
- ☐ FRICTION THROTTLE FOR IH, M and M
- ☐ QUICK CONCAVE AND CYLINDER ADJUSTMENTS
- ☐ M-H BEATER SPROCKET
- ☐ TANK LOADER AND EXTENSIONS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

I OWN A _____ COMBINE _____

INVITING immigrants or refugees to fill up the vacant places in Canada is not entirely the responsibility of the department of Immigration. Jobs have to be found for them and the Health of Animals department gets into the act the minute they land and in these days they are liable to land any place from St. John to Vancouver. Some of the United Kingdom and Hungarian immigrants are landing non-stop in Winnipeg by chartered planes. Others have landed from ship or plane in the East and come on by train. In any event there is always a reception committee to meet them from the Health of Animals Branch. As there are about eighty passengers to a plane, it is some business to get them through customs and immigration and health of animals inspection.

Veterinarians Guard Livestock Health

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease of livestock in Saskatchewan is not forgotten and practically all the European countries have foot-and-mouth disease as well as some other ills which Canada does not care to have around.

Planes come in at any hour of the night or day; the veterinarians examine the plane thoroughly, remove the garbage and see that it is incinerated; any foreign meat in the baggage or on the plane is removed and burned and clothes are thoroughly checked. Farm clothes and woolen things are especially suspect, also hay.

Dr. J. Ross Singleton, acting dis-

trict veterinarian for Manitoba since the retirement of Dr. R. H. Lay, reports that several hundred pounds of meat have been confiscated and baggage that comes through in bond is inspected in the same way. In fact Dr. Singleton would like to have a dozen more men on his staff to handle this extra load.

Some of these immigrants especially the Europeans, are pretty cute too. For some reason they find their own sausages better than what they expect to get in Canada. They hide them in every conceivable place, even putting false bottoms in their suitcases or stowing them away in their caps or pockets. And they bitterly

resent having the stuff destroyed. But with all foreign aircraft this is more or less routine procedure. Incidentally all local garbage to be used for feeding has to be cooked.

Brucellosis Campaign

There are seventy diseases for which animals can be condemned and a new campaign coming up in Manitoba is a province-wide test for brucellosis, in which the federal and provincial departments co-operate. The Health of Animals branch provides the veterinarians to take the blood tests, the province organizes the area and enforces the prosecution of any infractions as well as paying some of the expenses of transportation.

Brucellosis is a very infectious disease which may affect cattle, swine or goats causing abortion and heavy losses. It is estimated that between five and six per cent of Manitoba cattle are affected. Humans may also be infected either from drinking the milk or handling the meat. In humans it is known as undulant fever and apparently is hard to diagnose. But in animals the disease is detected by blood tests.

When the blood tests indicate that the animals are infected, they are sent for immediate slaughter, and the owners are paid full compensation to the extent of full beef price plus up to \$40 for grades and \$100 for purebreds. This is in consideration of the fact that they must be immediately slaughtered. This will be one of the first big projects that Dr. Singleton will undertake in Manitoba.

Dr. Singleton is a Westerner having been born in Saskatoon and went to school in Debden, Sask., where his father was a medical doctor. In 1940 he joined the airforce and went overseas shortly after, but not before he got married. It was four years before he saw his wife again. On his return he went to Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, graduating in 1949 and took a tour of duty at Selkirk and Swan River then to Winnipeg last fall when Dr. Lay retired. Only as a matter of fact he did not really retire but was sent out to make a survey of the distribution of veterinarians throughout Canada in order to get the best utilization of the veterinarians available.

While Manitoba has been declared a restricted area for tuberculosis, retesting has to continue all the time to maintain this standard.

Plant Inspection

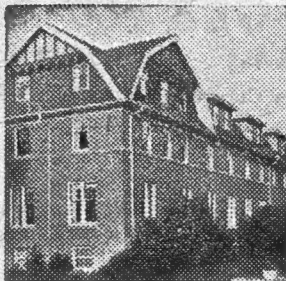
Another demand for Health of Animals inspection is from the evisceration plants which are increasing rapidly. Seven years ago there was only one evisceration plant operating in Winnipeg. Today there are seven and two more starting this fall. All these are under inspection as well as all packing plants. In addition large quantities of turkey eggs and poulters from the States have to be inspected.

Working with the qualified veterinarians on meat inspection and poultry plants are a number of laymen who have been trained for their particular jobs. There are some thirty veterinarians in Manitoba and some 60 laymen to assist the veterinarians.

The Health of Animals Branch also supervises the sanitation and hygiene in the plants, so there can be no falsification of products or labels. No meat can be exported without their legend and all cold storage is checked. In this they work very closely with public health officials. Imports of animals have to be certified even the wild animals for the zoos or for laboratory work. Any dangerous sounding disease is checked at the laboratories to confirm the field men's reports.

Every effort is made that there can be no threat of closing the border against our exports or imports.

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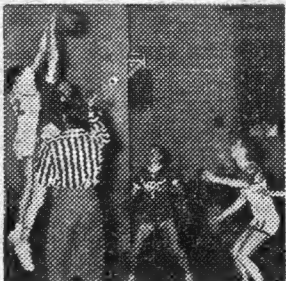
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Grand Daughter Of Sarcee Chief Weds



The wedding group at the Sarcee Indian Reserve west of Calgary, where Ted Ouellette, of Prince Albert, Sask., married Miss Dorothy Runner of Calgary.

Left to right: Harley Crowchild, Floyd Runner, George Gertzen, Leonard Ouellette, the groom, the bride, Violet Runner, Evelyn Eaglespeaker, Mary Ruth Beibe, Anne Melaney Runner.

THE Anglican church on the Sarcee Indian reserve west of Calgary was the scene of an interesting wedding early in June when Miss Dorothy Runner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Runner, was united in marriage to Ted Ouellette, of Prince Albert, Sask. Rev. Mr. Forster performed the ceremony. Violet Crowchild played the wedding march.

The bride is the granddaughter of a famous Sarcee leader, Chief Running Down the Hill, but who went by the more familiar nickname of Chief Big Belly. His descendants shortened the name to Runner.

A graduate of a Calgary business college and latterly employed in the bookkeeping department of the Calgary store of the T. Eaton Co., the bride was the first secretary of the Sarcee 4-H club and took an interest in community affairs in general.

Among the wedding guests was the well-known writer, explorer and, old-

time westerner, Philip Godsel, and Mrs. Godsel.



The bride and groom pose for a going-away photograph.

Farm Youth And Future Prospects

THE good agricultural lands of Western Canada will be farmed and the farming of them will offer rich rewards to those who have the ability and have secured the education necessary to compete successfully in a new and better agricultural economy.

That statement was made by N. N. Bentley, principal of the Vermilion School of Agriculture, to a gathering of farm people at Derwent, Alberta. Mr. Bentley said that many farm young people will be disappointed in pursuing expectations of big wages and easy money said to be waiting for them in cities. Few will find away from home the natural advantages and opportunities to become established independent businessmen that they could have by staying on the home farm and working at their own farm business.

Farming Offers Good Living

Not all of the young people raised on a farm may be expected to become farmers, Mr. Bentley said, nor should they. After a careful appraisal of their own talents some will wisely choose other means of earning a livelihood. BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT A GOODLY NUMBER WILL FIND THAT AGRICULTURE OFFERS THEM THE BEST PROS-

PECT FOR A HAPPY, USEFUL AND PROSPEROUS FUTURE.

Education Necessary

The best course for a junior farmer to follow, remarked the speaker, was to obtain a high school education followed by a course at a School of Agriculture where young men who are going to farm will obtain valuable information and practical training, selected and designed to serve their purposes. To-morrow's farmers must be well acquainted with new developments in agricultural science and farm business management.

Mr. Bentley said too often families count and recount their troubles, hardships and disappointments without pausing to acknowledge their blessings and the real progress that hard labor and good management has brought them. Obviously farmers themselves hold some considerable confidence in the future of their industry. Their own continuing participation and their investment in it provides proof of such confidence. But they must express it to their sons and daughters and remind them of the freedom, the personal initiative and the invigorating challenge of contact with Nature offered by farming.

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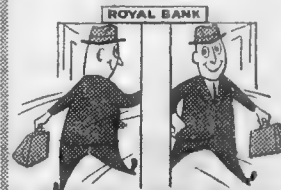
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Hereford Stockmen Differ With Breeders

WHEN the program for the First Hereford Round-Up rolled off the presses it carried a promise of fireworks when the commercial producers exchanged views with the pure-bred men. It stated that the panelists discussing "The ranchers' viewpoint of the registered Hereford business" had been asked to be frank and lay their opinions on the line. When the dust had settled on the first skirmish over performance testing, the panelists had indeed lived up to their expectations. For the sake of brevity, here are the panelists and some of their more poignant remarks:

John Cross, A-7 Ranch, Nanton, Alta., President Western Stock Growers' Association: Herd standards have been steadily rising and it's becoming increasingly difficult to increase the general quality of the herds further. Therefore, unless the pure-bred breeder has a source of new and top quality bulls, the industry will get nowhere. We need a new yardstick or set of criteria for judging bulls to replace obsolete pedigrees and high-pressure advertising that often misleads. The present methods of stabling and exhibiting livestock hides their faults from the commercial breeder. Dwarfism is one of the best kept secrets of the industry. If this is being hidden, we might well ask, "Are there other such secrets?"

Dr. Lawrence Guichon, Qulichena, B.C.: Our B.C. cattle need that extra ruggedness because of our rough terrain, as well as all the usual desirable characteristics. Many of this type have come from the U.S. in the past, but lately the U.S. has gone to the pony type, which really aren't suitable for B.C. The pure-bred breeders must pay more attention to Canadian commercial cattlemen than to the ring judges and the academic specialists.

Ben Jahnke, Main Centre, Sask., President, Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association: Our pure-bred bulls are constantly being improved, but the trend is toward smaller animals. We commercial stockmen want earlier finishing cattle on grass. Performance testing is going in the right direction without sacrifice to type. I think the pure-bred men are being side-tracked by the show ring and developing animals that are too short and compact. I like the long ones, and I also suggest that more attention be paid to the culling of cows to produce an animal that is always a good mother.

Bert Hargrave (Moderator), JH Ranch, Walsh, Alta.: In summing up the panel, I want to make a few comments on my own operations. The reason the Hereford breed became so popular in the West was because of its ruggedness, and since our climate hasn't changed we still need those big, rugged animals. I personally am not using registered bulls. I am using bulls bought in Montana on the basis of performance and progeny testing on range conditions. The animals must be good rustlers on the range when away from an easy food supply. The standards of the show ring and bull sales result in excellently run shows by the pure-bred breeders, but the commercial cattlemen want a big rangy bull, performance and progeny tested. The bigger cows and calves boost production while the pony or compact type can't keep up. The 4-lb. gain a day is here to stay, and 12,000 lbs. a month production is already here through greater efficiency.

John Cross: We have been cross-breeding Shorthorns and Herefords since 1905 without buying any new cows. The cows that look most Hereford are crossed back to the Short-

horn bull, and vice versa. Great hybrid vigor is the end result. Galloway and Shorthorn crosses have been excellent when weighed out.

Mr. Geoffrey C. H. Thomas, Oxon, England, representing Hon. English Hereford Herd Book Society: The standard of Hereford now being bred in England has never been higher. However, I feel that we are neglecting the females which make up the greatest proportion of our herds.

Bill Watson (Moderator), Ottawa, Livestock Commissioner: In the present cost-price squeeze, the individual is helpless. A group of producers might bring about some increases in prices, but even so, there is a limit. The greatest hope lies in lowering the cost of production — an unpopular subject with farmers, who feel that they are operating as efficiently as they possibly can right now. The marginal producer is squeezed out, but the top 15% are far ahead of the industry in efficiency. The show rings have made great contributions, but many factors have been overlooked.

Dr. L. W. McElroy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Professor of Animal Science: There is still a great deal to be learned about what performance testing can or can not do, and while the present systems are not necessarily the best, I am all for them. Two main things stand out: (1) rate of gain is heritable; (2) ability to make gains is relative to ability to utilize feed. These factors have been used for many, many years and accepted, but what some cattlemen find hard to accept is that the eye needs scales and records to progress even further. How many farmers keep records? It is even serious that we cannot get a proper answer to this simple question. Performance testing by pure-bred breeders will aid in producing: (1) seed stock for commercial cattlemen that result in (2) more animals, (3) improved management, breeding and disease control, (4) more rapid gain to a larger market animal, earlier. We can performance test for either large or small animals, depending on what we want. Performance-tested animals 25 years hence may not look like the animals in our show rings today, but they will still have plenty of eye appeal. The possibilities of changes in type have been greatly exaggerated.

Cecil Palmer, Marsden, Sask.: Performance testing will eliminate sires that don't produce the progeny desired by the public. This is just plain sound merchandising. If our breeders can't supply progeny-tested bulls, the commercial cattlemen will get them elsewhere. We have found that the so-called popular blood-lines or pure-bred animals have often fallen down on the range feeding and production demands. What would you think of a seed-grower who chose his seed on eye-appeal instead of yield; or a dairyman who chose his breeding stock on show-ring appeal rather than milk production. Possibly it is too easy to become a registered breeder. Do we want facts or fancies in Hereford breeding? The facts of progeny testing, or the fancies of slavish worship of man-made fancies which result in mistakes? British imports might be useful, since British foundation stock has been isolated from the vacillations of U.S. stock growers. As far as I'm concerned, we may have a lot of lessons to unlearn.

Elwood Downey, Wawanese, Man., Past President Canadian Hereford Association: This matter of performance testing is the most controversial subject in the industry today.



Steer carcass judging in the Stampede Corral. These animals were judged live in the Corral on the previous day.



The grand champion bull shown by the Bear Claw Ranch of Dayton, Wyoming. Gordon Fox on the left is presenting the Canadian Bank of Commerce award to "Smokey" Leone, manager of the ranch.



The Hereford Round-up ranch tour stops for a Bar-B-Q dinner, served from the chuckwagons at the Rio Alto Ranch at Longview, Alberta.

But the idea is not new; it has been practiced by stockmen for centuries, or we would have long since all gone out of business. Only the scales and records have been added. There is a danger that we might just turn out bookkeepers and accountants instead of cattlemen. Performance testing gives an opportunity to cranks with poor herds who make false claims on the basis of performance testing. The attention to the scales doesn't take into account other hereditary faults, such as bad feet. Then, again, the packers don't want great big animals. I believe in the middle of the road, with neither extreme (Mr. Downey indicated that he was not opposed to

performance testing, but merely brought out a few ideas to illustrate why it could be bad.)

Professor George Raithby, Head of Dept. Animal Husbandry, Guelph Agricultural College; An important thing is the development of good livestock people who only use scales and records to assist them. The work of the 4-H clubs is much more fundamental in influencing the industry than the scales and pencils. We can't eliminate the personal influence in breeding cattle. I think these frank discussions are excellent for the industry. We won't get anywhere pussy-footing around the subject.

A uniform testing program is difficult in such a large country with all its extremes of factors and conditions. The greatest benefit of performance testing is gained by the farmer himself who carries it out. Interpretation of the results may be based on one factor alone (ex. rate of gain) and this could be dangerous since the final product may be far from desirable. It is still questionable whether our top cattle should be larger. There also seems to be a total disregard of the weight of the animal at the conclusion of the test period, and the animal with the fastest rate of gain may not turn out to be the biggest animal. There is also a tendency to almost completely disregard type. Conformation should be considered, since you can produce the greatest of monsters which may still have a rapid rate of

gain. Judging by type serves as an excellent brake in preventing this. There is also an over emphasis on the results collected over a very short period of time of test.

The acid test is progeny, rather than straight performance test.

As more information becomes available, these should be combined. It is a fault to confine the test to males only, but we must start somewhere, and progress in a herd is most rapid using bulls. Uniformity of procedure is difficult, and poses some questions: There should be an attempt to standardize rations and feeding while on test. What about milk production in beef cows? Is the birth weight important? How should all this valuable information and data be collected and disseminated? Many of these problems are organizational and administrative rather than straight biological. No doubt the present programs have their faults, but the producers' first job is to sell the idea or principle to the industry.

Moderator, Bill Watson, summed up the feelings of most of the panelists with the observation that rate of gain and general efficiency may at present be lagging in our breeding stock and since this is heritable, it may be corrected. Pure-bred breeders must consider this but not breed for just the one factor. If the pure-bred men don't supply the pure-bred seed stock, the commercial producers will go elsewhere.



The roping and branding demonstration at the Bar U Ranch, at Pekisko Creek, west of High River. That's Harry Hays second from the left with the hypodermic.



Delegates to the Round-up receive their official welcome. (L. to Rt.) W. H. T. Mead, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta; Grant MacEwan, Master of Ceremonies; Bernard Powlesland, chairman of the Round-up, and Dave A. Andrew, Secty. Canadian Hereford Association.



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**ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL
FOR THE BEST**

This Mail Route Is In Feminine Hands

By JENNY PRINGLE

FIFTY-FOUR miles a day, six days a week for twelve years. How far is that?

Ask Mrs. C. Cummins, Nelson, B.C., rural mail lady. People along her route can almost set their clocks by her passing.

She never stops to gossip, or she would soon be hours late as she serves 260 mail boxes. Some of these are used by three families, so over 500 families await her every day.

Rural mail means so much to people that she is the most looked for person all along the route.

She leaves her home at 6:30 a.m., crosses the lake on the Nelson ferry, then sorts her mail and packs it so it will be easy to deliver. She usually takes two hours.

Once she is across the lake again, she begins filling boxes. Some are clustered in groups of ten or more; then there will be a strip of country with no mail boxes, or one at a farm gate.

She by-passes small post offices at Balfour and Harrop, but often has a bag of mail for them and sometimes she picks up a lunch some child has forgot and carries it on to school.

Ferries to Cross

She crosses another ferry at Harrop and goes on four miles to Proctor. On the return trip she again crosses Harrop and Nelson ferries, but does not have many mail boxes to fill. She picks up out-going mail from community boxes and at the post office she gets money orders and stamps for her patrons, then calls it a day and gets home about 5 p.m.

She began this when her husband hired a man with a truck for freight and mail. The truck ran into a tree and injured the driver so she took the family car and delivered the mail. She had a two-year-old daughter to take along.

When war broke out young men were hard to get, so she persuaded



Mrs. C. Cummins and the jeep she uses to deliver mail in the Nelson area.

her husband to sell the truck and let her deliver the mail.

Her two girls were in school then, so she used the old Pontiac car and learned to change tires and put on chains in the snow.

Uses a Jeep

A salesman persuaded her to try a Jeep the next summer. Being a Saturday, one of the girls went a long. They came home baked as this Jeep had no top; but she bought it. It seemed an ideal rig to carry a ton of mail. When a top was added, it was fairly comfortable. It could pull in close to the mail boxes and saved so much climbing in and out.

When this Jeep registered 36,000 miles, she bought another and has used it every day for nearly three years. It is more weather-proof.

Mrs. Cummins dresses warm and never complains of the weather. She has a cheery wave or word for anyone. She makes people feel better just to see her making her daily trip—with no complaints.

The route is one of the most scenic in Canada as it skirts the blue Kootenay lake all the way, passing beautiful homes and orchards or traveling through deep evergreen forest.

Christmas mail is always heavy, so Mrs. Cummins works evenings to get it all sorted and packed. Even the trusty Jeep has all it can do to carry the load.

Gas For Alberta Farms

ABOUT one-half of the farms in Alberta that can be economically provided with electricity are now so serviced, reports the provincial department of co-operative activities. There are 79,424 farms in the province, according to the 1956 federal census and 38,000 have installed electric power. It is estimated that the limit of farm service on an economical basis is 63,500, so that another 25,500 farms are still to be served.

The next step, according to the Alberta department of co-operation, is to provide natural gas to farms located along gathering lines. The third natural gas association has been set up by farmers in the Bonanza district, Peace River region, which anticipates getting gas from the gathering system for the West Coast Transmission Co., whose pipe line will deliver gas to British Columbia's coastal cities and thence into the state of Washington.

It seems that the gas line people are willing to co-operate with farmers in supplying gas. Tests are being made with polythene pipe which is said to be a good substitute for the regulation metal pipe, and to cost far less. A price of \$1,000 a mile has been intimated as the probable figure.

Gas for heating in farm homes would provide increasing comfort and economy and increase the standard of living for those fortunate enough to be able to take advantage of this natural resource.

Economical Farm Building

ARCH rafter and rigid frame multi-purpose farm buildings have been appearing in increasing numbers all over the country. Speedy to construct and economical, they are a farmer's dream come true. Besides being versatile they also have several fine structural advantages.

In price, says C. A. Cheshire, Extension Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, they compare very favorably with other type farm buildings. Because of their freedom from posts and partitions they can easily be converted from one use to another. For instance, the building may serve the purpose of machinery storage, hay storage and drying, grain storage or live stock housing. With a few additions, such as additional lighting, insulation, ventilation, etc., a dairy barn, hog colony house, or poultry house emerges. Such a changeover may be what is needed sometime in the future.

Two men working on a 30 ft. x 60 ft. building should be able to complete it in about two weeks, reports Mr. Cheshire.

Using plywood as the only outside layer a three-fold purpose is served: sheathing, weatherproofing and bracing. Except for doors and windows there is hardly any cutting, and waste is down to a minimum.

Is it worth considering construction of a farm building that saves you time, labor and material and provides you with a structure known for its utility, strength and economy?

A Memory As Long As History

This year — as every year — oldtime stockmen gather to relive the last big round-up.

BEHIND the glamour and fanfare of the modern Calgary Stampede there is a yearly gathering of pioneer ranchers, which is perhaps the real heart of the annual spectacle . . . the annual Old Time Rangemen's Dinner. It is the gathering of the early stockmen who made the event possible, but who now have passed their duties along to a younger generation, while they sit quietly in the background swapping stories of the "good old days" . . . the days they worked together in the yearly round-up on the vast unfenced range.

It was not until the year 1930 that the Canadian Pacific Railway pledged itself to be the annual host to the gathering of stockmen in the Palliser Hotel in Calgary, but since the early twenties representatives of the chuck-wagons from every range in the old Northwest Territories have been camping near the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. Perhaps it is fitting that the Canadian Pacific should be host, since the railway was as much a part of the early West as the Hudson's Bay Company, the Mounted Police and Old Fort Calgary itself. In fact, the first train ever to leave Calgary District for the east consisted of a heavy load of buffalo bones bound for Montreal.

The first such gathering was held the Tuesday of Stampede in 1929 and at the time A. E. Cross, one of the Big Four who underwrote the Stampede (Pat Burns, George Lane, A. J. McLean were the others) suggested that it be an annual event. They came to their first dinner with the pledge to form a ranchmen's association and to feed on this campsite every Stampede Week. At that dinner, guest speaker R. B. Bennett told the guests: "You have left behind you that valuable adjunct of civilization — tradition, and you have left a memory that will endure as long as the history of the country."

The early dinners made a point of a presentation to the man longest in the ranch west and Ed. Larkin, of Macleod, won the first one in 1929 for his record of having been a range cook in Alberta in 1874.

The souvenir menu printed on this page belongs to Charlie McKinnon, who also has some wonderful letters from oldtimers replying to the invitation to their first dinner.

Here are a few brief lines picked out from among the letters:

Bob Newbolt — I joined with the Scouts in the Rebellion of 1885 for General T. B. Strange, manager of the House Ranch . . .

L. McKinnon — Went as a chore boy for the Military Colonization Co.'s ranch, southeast of Calgary in the spring of 1886 and after 17 years was promoted to ranch hand . . .

Francis B. Ward — We did not run a grub wagon at Douglas Lake, B.C., in 1898-99, but three small pack horses which carried the whole outfit for as many as 14 to 20 riders; our country at that time was too rough for a wagon . . .

R. McLaren — I was captain of the Sheep Creek Division of the General round-up in 1898 . . .

Walter Ross — The Brown Ranch Co. Ltd. unloaded more than 600 heifers in June 1886 at Medicine Hat.

P. G. Thomas — I was punching cows for the 76 outfit when I joined the North West Mounted Police in 1897 . . .

Grub Pile

"Come and git it or we'll throw it out"

ALBERTA CELERY and
ITALIAN OLIVES

OPEN RANGE BEEF BOUILLON with
WEDDING RICE

DUTCH OVEN NESTER CHICKEN with
SHAMROCK BACON
and
COW AMP CORN FRITTERS

CANUCK PEAS with MINT and
CAMPFIRE FRIED POTATOES

LEAF LETTUCE and DANDELION
SALAD with SAGE HEN DRESSING

FRONTIER CORN CAKE with
GOLDEN SYRUP

WATER FROM THE SPRING IN THE
BANK
If you can beat it, produce.

After the usual gab during the meal, everybody go up to the bed wagon on the cut bank where augerin' and irrigatin' plans will be discussed an' gone into in detail.

LET'S FORM A RANGE MEN'S ASSOCIATION AND FEED ON THIS CAMP GROUND EVERY STAMPEDE WEEK.

The above is a copy of the first menu printed for the Old-Time Range Men's Dinner in 1929, and which brought back many interesting letters of acceptance.

F. W. Ings — I rode on the first round-up in the spring of 1883. Previously I went to the mountains with Matt Dunn, who had a beef herd supplying the surveyors and engineers who were running the C.P.R. . . .

Jack Wasserman — I left Eaton's, Toronto, in 1883, armed with a lot of ambition, a suitcase and a christie hat. A man in Calgary tells me I have a job but for — sake get a different HAT.

James G. Bews — In 1895 I trailed cattle for John Lineham from Edmonton to Dewdney (Okotoks). Here I became an adherent for three years, of the round-up with John Ware, better known as "Nigger John" . . .

Frank Collicutt — I herded cattle for P. Burns in 1893 and was horse wrangler for the "Two Bar" outfit in 1894 . . .

These are just a few of the comments from the rangehands of yesterday who meet to relive the old days every Stampede Week. Since that time the Stampede has grown into a vast and complicated operation, advertised the world over and drawing visitors from across the seas. But behind the scenes, almost unpublicised, gather the remaining real cowboys who built the cattle industry of the West; ranch owners, cooks, range bosses, wranglers, all meeting on a plane of equality and with a common bond of pioneer work. Nor is the cowboy's best friend forgotten as the years go by. Perhaps this is the only place in the world where men solemnly raise their glasses on high and drink a heartfelt toast to their ever-faithful cow-ponies.

The government of Alberta will pay a \$20 cash dividend to 560,000 residents of the province, cheques to be issued between September 1 and the end of the year. To be eligible, a person must be a Canadian or British subject, 21 years of age, a resident of the province for the two preceding years and for any other eight years. The total to be paid out is placed at \$11,496,000.

Rough Passage



This photograph from Mrs. Paul Schneider, of Olds, shows why it is difficult to maintain country roads. The small population of the municipalities has to face the increased costs of upkeep due to oil exploration and heavy farm and other industrial traffic.

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Butter And Eggs In Older Times

By F. A. TWILLEY,
Swan River, Manitoba

Butter Surpluses

THIS genial Irishman, pictured here, long since gone to his reward, would come whizzing by my shack about once a week on his way to town for supplies. Any hairy caterpillar crossing the road ahead of him, foolish enough to think it could make it, was taking an awful chance.

Our friend's purchasing power was contained under the seat in the form of a crock of butter and a crate of eggs which at that time were just eggs and used to sell at 5 cents a dozen and butter at 12 cents a pound. This was in the summer time. During winter, eggs would sky-rocket to 8 or even 10 cents a dozen and butter would go up to 15 cents. The doctor's wife, daughter of the deceased land agent, told me the other day that her mother used to lay aside seventy-five cents each week for the family supply of eggs and butter. This amount would buy 5 pounds of home-made butter and three dozen eggs.

Eggs were just eggs in those days, and there was no messing about with them. The storekeeper shipped them to Winnipeg as eggs. Nowadays they have to have a physical examination with X-rays and blood test. A statement from the shipping station reads like an army report. Very few A grade, some B's, more C's, one or two sub-normal and a few A.W.O.L.

This man, driving the oxen, was convinced that his wife was the best buttermaker for miles around. Maybe she was, but as every other buttermaker held the same conviction, it was hard to convince the storekeeper that he was a much favored man indeed to have it brought to him to enhance his business. As the storekeeper had to convince the ladies in town that he handled only the product of the best buttermakers, he had a job on his hands and lots of butter, too. They would want to smell it and

taste it and analyze it. Some liked lots of color, others did not. Some liked it a little salty, but not too much.

There were two stores in town and either one was likely to be lucky enough to receive our friend's custom. If one of his children accompanied him to town it was most likely to be the one that put a gumdrop on the spout of the coal-oil can and not the fellow that invariably stuck a small potato on it. The coal oil didn't slosh much anyway in either of the two gears, slow and very slow. High gear did not come into play until the stable door was in sight and by that time the gumdrop could be removed.



The butter-and-egg man on his way to town.

Doukhobors Good Customers

Getting rid of the butter was the storekeeper's biggest headache, and it brought joy to the heart of him when the news came announcing the arrival of the Doukhobors on a shopping expedition. They would buy up all the butter in the town and didn't care whether it was dairy butter or hairy butter, salty or not salty, rancid or sweet, pale or bucolic. If the butter was made from the cream of contented cows or from nasty-tempered kickers, the only question was the price. The question of price was of little concern to the storekeeper so long as he got his money back or part of it. Down in the basement, which in those days was always at high tide, the Doukhobors in bare feet would fish for the crocks of butter floating around in the water, while the salvage crew above would pound it into their own containers. Being strict vegetarians, these people needed lots of butter and loved a swig of linseed oil.

When it is argued that it was a mistake to have brought the Doukhobors to this country, it would have been hard to convince keepers of general stores of that. As the first building to go up in a new settlement after the village was established was a school, the next one was quite often a church. Although storekeepers were as church-loving as the rest of them, they could be excused for wishing that the services could be held for the time being in the school room and make the next building a creamery.

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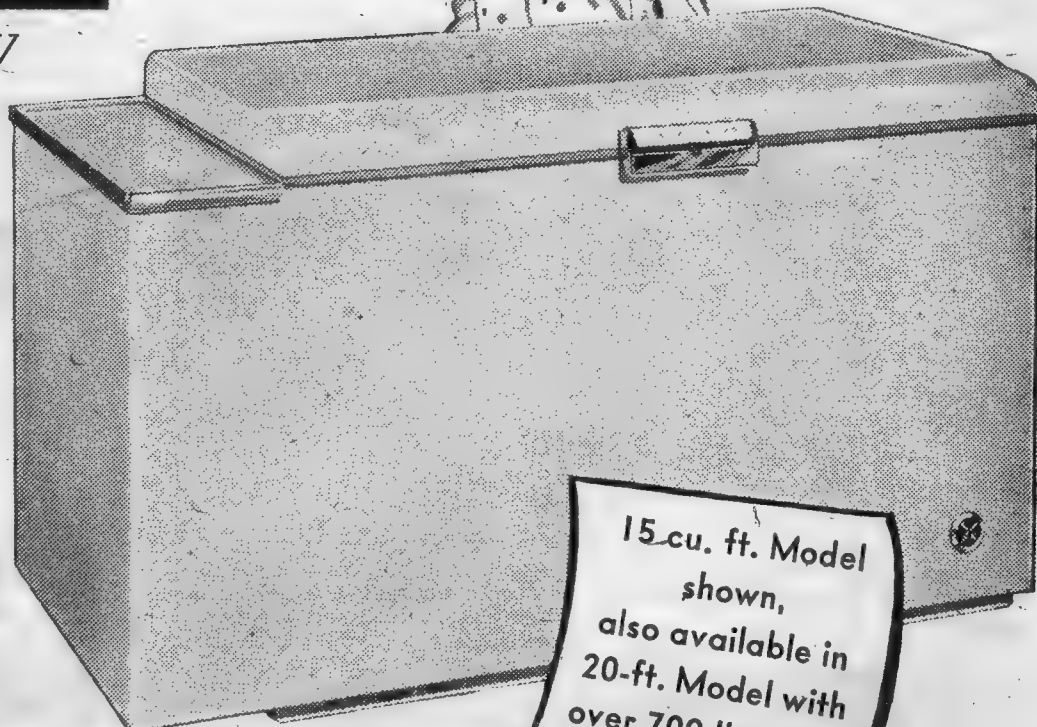
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The Experiences Of Old Timer John Blair

By JANE HAVENS

ONE of Alberta's old-timers is John Blair, better known as Scotty, who will be 80 years of age in August. Unable to do much manual labor he now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hale of Duchess, Alberta.

Scotty was born in Monteith parish, Perthshire, Scotland, and came west 51 years ago. He has watched Alberta grow from a ranching province to its present status, having lived at Edmonton, Vegreville, Vermilion, Sundre, Wardlaw and Duchess.

When he first landed in Edmonton he stayed with a civil war veteran by the name of Bergeron who ran a boarding house. A bed was twenty cents a night. After you had stayed seven days you were given a refund of twenty cents.

For some time Scotty worked as a C.N.R. section hand at fifteen cents an hour. Board cost him \$4.50 a week. Later he decided to become a landowner and take up a homestead. He built a shack which, while not the latest in architecture, was home to a rather homesick lad. The sides were boarded up about half way and a tent covered the top. He remembers that winter as a tough one. Snow and more snow covered the ground. There were very few cattle in that part of the country.

His nearest neighbor was a chap from the Isle of Man, Charlie Kneen, who was enthusiastically building himself a shack exactly six feet square. He furnished it with a bunk bed, a stove, a table and bench, then invited Scotty over to see his handiwork. There was only one drawback. Charlie was well over six feet tall and was not able to stretch out in the home-made bed. Nothing daunted, he cut a hole in the wall at the foot of the bed and nailed a biscuit box on the outside to accommodate his feet.

Lived on Fish

"We had plenty of excitement," Scotty explains. "We were close to the North Saskatchewan river. A mile from us lived a young fellow who spent his spare time fishing through a hole in the ice. He was a regular visitor and kept Charlie and me supplied with fish, cleaned ready for the pan, so we were always on the lookout for his visits.

"Then we became worried. Three days had gone by without any sign of our neighbor. I figured I'd better look him up so I walked the mile down the river to his place. There was no one around. He had swept a path in the snow from his shack to the fishing hole. His broom lay on the ice, also one of his mitts. I could see at a glance what had happened. He must have slipped and fallen into the hole while preparing to do some fishing. Hurrying back the way I had come I found Charlie and told him what had happened.

"Charlie decided we had better report to the police, so we saddled our horses and set out for the town, twenty-five miles away. Our trail led past our missing neighbor's shack."

"Poor chappie," sighed Charlie as our horse plodded through the snow. "It's a rather chilly way to have to die." Just then the shack door opened and our eyes popped as 'poor chappie' beckoned to us.

"Where are you fellows going?" he called. "If you aren't in too big a hurry come on in. I was just fixing up a meal of fish to take over to you."

"We went in and visited for an hour but neglected to explain where we had been going. Some adroit questioning revealed the fact that he had been asleep in the shack while I was visiting the waterhole.

"A family of four—two brothers and their two sisters—lived six miles away. One winter morning the two girls drove up to my shack in a wagon and I hurried out in alarm. They had on neither coats nor shoes and were a sorry looking pair. Their small tar-paper house had suddenly become enveloped in flames. The girls had escaped and hurried to my place for help while the boys remained to fight the fire. Charlie and I went over to help but were too late—they lost their home and all their belongings. We drove the girls into town and left them with friends, while the boys bunked with me. Through the efforts of neighbors it was not long before they had a new home, built by volunteer labor and furnished from the meager stores of the kind-hearted pioneers.

Gave Up Homesteading

"I soon got fed up with homesteading and went into logging camp to work for the winter. The cook shack was a log building fifty feet square and it accommodated about 150 men at meal time. The year a negro, Jack

Johnson, beat Jim Jeffries, the boss hired a negro cook for the camp. The men were not any too well pleased about it and decided to scare him out. Three or four loggers were picked to go in and threaten him with extermination if he didn't clear out. But this negro turned out to be a tough customer and the men got the surprise of their lives. They came headlong out the door followed by a deluge of pot and pans. When their victim appeared in the doorway with a handful of butcher knives and with one in his teeth they ducked and ran."

During a severe blizzard, Scotty froze his feet so badly he was hospitalized and had his toes amputated. Coming to southern Alberta he worked for different sheep ranchers before starting up for himself. While working for Dr. Anderson at Wardlaw he decided to take a trip to Brooks. The snow was so deep he had to take the train at Wardlaw and travel by way of Calgary to Brooks.

He knew Charlie Blazier well when Charlie was living around Brooks and catching antelope to raise and sell in the United States. He speaks of such old-timers as Billy Playfair, John Morton, George Emmerson, Bob

Thompson, Mr. Shaw, Sam Howe, Irish Bill, Happy Jack, Jack Thomas and Slim Woods. Then he adds with a chuckle, "But you can't call him slim any more."

The day he rode in the Brooks Jubilee Parade was a red-letter day for one more of Alberta's staunch old-timers — John Blair.



Ed. Anderson, of McBride, B.C., with mother and daughter Percheron horses, on the old farm.



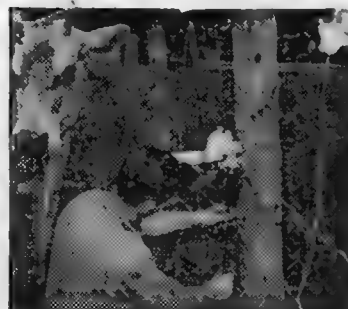
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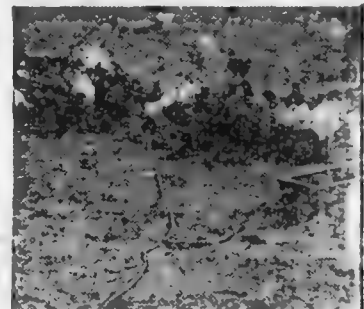


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a screwdriver. Polythene pipe will not rust, rot or scale. Some of its many uses are shown above. Order it today from your supplier or hardware store in standard pipe sizes from 1/2" to 6", conforming in quality to CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION 41-GP-5A. Look for this mark on the pipe!

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POLYTHENE



A List Of Medicinal Herbs

By KERRY WOOD

RIGHT about here I'll stop struggling and provide readers with a list of wild plant medicines. Every summer my mail box is jammed with queries about herbal remedies. While I have written about this subject once before for *The Farm and Ranch Review*, new questions come along to me every season. But let me stress again that if a person is really ill, the best possible thing to do is to visit a qualified doctor and act on the physician's advice. Wildwood medicines are known as "simples"; in other words, a "simple" expedient used by pioneers and isolated peoples during the period before modern medicines were available. Undoubtedly many herbal remedies possess real worth, but it would be a serious mistake to expect miraculous cures from plant medicines. With that cautionary note, the following list of plants most frequently asked about is given for you to use at your own discretion:

Hyssop—One of the most beautiful of wild mints, a stately blue-purple flowering plant with a shiny leaf which has a pleasant flavor. A clear, fragrant oil may be distilled from leaves and stalk of hyssop, an oil which is the base ingredient of some of the world's finest perfumes. Hyssop is the holy herb of Biblical times; it was used as a purifying herb by early Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans. Throughout Europe, hyssop is prescribed by herbalists for treating bronchial troubles. A tea may be brewed from the flowers (either fresh or dried) and is reputed to relieve respiratory suffering. Hyssop tea is sometimes used as a gargle to soothe a sore throat.

Stinging Nettle—Very highly valued herbal plant in Germany, where nettle-beer and nettle-tea are both considered to be excellent spring tonics. When boiled until soft, green nettles may be eaten as a wild spinach. The plant is rich in lime, iron, and other good vitamins. If you wish to dye any article an attractive green color, just boil it along with two handfuls or more of nettle leaves and you'll get good results. Most of the camouflage nets used in Britain during the last war were dyed with green nettles.

Sage—Both wild and domestic varieties are hailed as medicinal plants, beneficial for the treatment of both digestive and nervous disorders. Sage tea is made by pouring two quarts of boiling water over an ounce of sage leaves, allowing the mixture to steep for an hour or longer before straining. A half-cupful is a dose, taken three times daily at meals.

Couch Grass—This well-known nuisance of the garden is always sought by dogs and cats when instinct tells them they need medicine. Animals eat the green blades, but mankind has found concentrates of the medicinal properties in the root. When thoroughly washed in cold water, roots may be brewed into a tonic tea said to be helpful for treating kidney and bladder troubles. At one time, manufacturing pharmacists paid 30c a pound for couch grass roots.

Plantain—The bruised leaves are useful as a wound dressing, as they contain a soothing oil. This is an imported weed which Indians promptly adopted as a vegetable and for a

dressing medicine. I have gathered the tender young leaves and boiled them to use as a spinach-type vegetable. Plantain is quite tasty, and will rest easy on a stomach that does not take kindly to green roughage.

Chickweed—This is even better than plantain as a spinach-vegetable; chickweed was one salad plant I could safely eat when a severe ulcer condition prevented me dining on lettuce and other garden greens. Chickweed has an illustrious history as an herbal plant and almost qualifies for that old "cure-all" name of the quack medicine man. An ointment may be made from chickweed by using four handfuls of fresh-pulled leaves mixed with a pound of lard, simmer for half an hour before straining; the ointment is beneficial for treating various skin rashes. A poultice of chickweed leaves, prepared as a hot dressing, was once the standard European treatment for a stiff joint and rheumatism. If you have never eaten raw chickweed salad, you are in for a real treat, for chickweed is much nicer flavoured than lettuce and rests easy on the stomach. Mix it with parsley leaves, then you have a green salad which is really healthful.

Bergamot—The showiest of wild mints, from which was concocted that famous Indian medicine called Oswego Tea. Bergamot flowers and leaves are richly scented, wonderful for making scent-sachets to put in linen chests and clothes closets. Oswego tea was made by steeping either flowers or leaves, a handful per quart of water, and drinking the tea a cupful at a time as a tonic. While it is a pleasant enough drink, as a sore throat and cough medicine, Oswego Tea is inferior to hyssop medicine. Both plants are members of the mint family and contain a valuable antiseptic oil called Thymol.

Balsam—There is a southern plant supplying the "balsam" of commerce, but in Canada we have two trees that yield a "balsam" product. Some people apply the balsam name to the rough-barked poplar commonly known as balm or Balm of Gilead, while others

use the balsam name for the soft-needed balsam fir of the foothill and mountain country. Both usages are quite correct, but for medicinal purposes, there are different methods employed. The sticky buds of the balsam poplar may be boiled with lard or mutton fat (one cup of buds per cup of lard) to obtain one of the most soothing skin ointments I have ever used—particularly valuable for the treatment of chapped hands and cracked knuckles, and also good for treating cuts and bruises. The clear thin pitch from bark blisters on balsam fir trees may be applied direct to a cut or wound and has excellent antiseptic and curative properties. Or you may take a tablespoonful of balsam pitch and boil it in a cupful of water, then drink the brew while it is hot to get immediate relief from a sore throat or to halt a persistent cough. Indians placed great store on balsam pitch for both external and internal use.

Dandelion—Excellent as a green salad, though bitter tasting as a cooked vegetable. For centuries the dandelion has been used throughout Europe as a tonic medicine, reputedly beneficial in treating liver complaints. The root was once bought by druggists, who used it for manufacturing tonic laxatives. Dried dandelion root is a safe and pleasing substitute for coffee, as it provides a mildly stimulating drink without the caffeine effect of coffee.

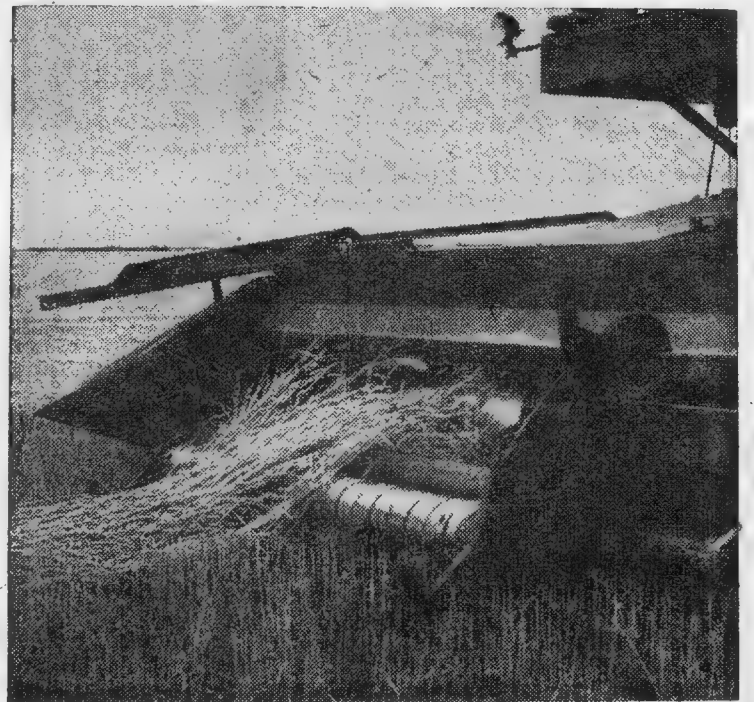
The other day I heard a good joke about dandelions from an acquaintance who did not know of my interest in herbal plants. He told me that once he had lived next door to a man who made a regular habit of digging up dandelion roots in summer time, washing them, chopping them up, then pouring vinegar over the fragments and munching them down by the bowlful.

"He claimed it was health food," my friend concluded. "Maybe it was, too. Only thing I know, he looked something like a rabbit and he ended up having ten of a family!"

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think of tomorrow
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WHEAT RIPENS IN THE SWATH

Use of the swather and a pick-up attachment for the combine enables wheat to be cut from a week to ten days before it is ready for combining. Three years' tests at the Swift Current experimental farm indicate that wheat can be swathed at a kernel moisture content of 35 per cent, compared with 14.5 per cent required for safe storage when standing grain is combined, without loss of quality or yield. The swath made at this stage is firmly anchored in the stubble, reducing losses that may occur from rain, hail, shattering, and insects, and avoids some of the mechanical losses that accompany straight combining. The swath may be picked up with a combine four days after swathing during normal harvesting weather. The illustration shows the pick-up attachment on a combine threshing grain from the swath.

Along the Western Farm Front

Dairying in Manitoba is a \$48,000,000 industry. High quality of products is being emphasized.

Turkey numbers are 8 to 10 per cent larger in the United States this year than in 1956.

The average green plant is composed of 75% water. Of the remaining 25% oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen compose 90%, leaving only 2% for mineral extracted from the soil.

Do not say things. What you are stands over you and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say.—Emerson.

There has been a cut of 22% in egg-type poultry hatchings in the United States. Production there will be down this coming autumn. But stored stocks of shell eggs are about three times greater than a year ago.

Agricultural output was at a record high in the United States in 1956, notwithstanding governmental efforts to control production and serious drouth in midwestern states.

By feeding soybean oil or oil from lard derivatives to cows when on alfalfa pasture or being fed green alfalfa, bloating was reduced. Such is reported from the Iowa State College where the experiments were tried out. The oil was mixed with drinking water when cows were on pasture, or sprayed on the green alfalfa hay prior to its being fed to the cows.

Drouth has hit widely-scattered areas in the prairie provinces. But

the wheat crop is likely to be an average one of around 325,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels.

There is a fairly good chance that U.S. hogs will be imported into Canada before long. The higher price in Canada is attractive and there has been a clean-up of vesicular exanthema among hog herds in the U.S.A. Fear of that disease has kept U.S. hogs out of Canada.

This season's wheat crop should be of higher protein content than in recent years. A dry month of May usually results in a greater protein content in the west's spring wheat.

At the Scott Experimental farm crested wheat grass was sown at various spacings over a five-year period. While the 36-inch spacing yielded the greatest volume of hay, 1.16 tons to the acre, the recommendation is for seeding 12 inches wide (.94 tons per acre) because of other drawbacks to the 36-inch spacing, notably need of row cultivation, difficulty in harvesting, dusty hay and difficulty in breaking up the wide rows.

Canadian cerealists are not too concerned about reports of the development of a perennial wheat. The chances are that the quality of such will not equal hard spring wheat and that the perennial type, if it ever is produced commercially, will require a wet climate. Actually a perennial wheat was developed at the Dominion Rust Research laboratory, cereal breeding division, but is not recommended for the west.

History Of The U. G. G.

"THE First Fifty Years," by R. D. Colquette, is a history of the United Grain Growers Limited from its stormy birth in 1906 up to 1956. The author, who resided in the west for 50 years himself, and for many years was editor of the Country Guide, tells the story very well. This book provides a very readable reference for all who are interested in the agrarian movement in the Prairie Provinces. It is published by the Public Press, Winnipeg.

The beginning of the current century saw the first sizeable rush of settlers to Manitoba and the western territories (as Saskatchewan and Alberta, were then designated) the first "low wash of waves" of thousands yet to come. The settlers encountered the usual tribulations of pioneers in a new, raw land. They were tough people and bore the vicissitudes of nature with fortitude. But they would not stand for domination by what they considered vested interests. They disliked a grain trade monopoly particularly when it was associated with the one western railway, the Canadian Pacific, which wanted elevators constructed along its right-of-way. Wherever an elevator was built alongside the railway line it was granted a virtual monopoly of the grain handling business.

The storm aroused by such conditions lead to the breaking of the monopoly and the formation of the Board of Grain Commissioners under a Manitoba Grain Act, later to become the Canada Grain Act, now the Magna Carta of the western grain producers. The original act did not meet the needs of the farmers and they decided to go into the grain business for themselves. Sinaluta, a

village in Eastern Saskatchewan, was a hot spot of farm protest and leading a number of stalwarts there was the fiery Edward Partridge, a name known throughout the west in those early years. That man and the group he lead were really responsible for the formation of the Grain Growers Grain Co., the progenitor of the United Grain.

Partridge was the first president of the infant company and John Kennedy was vice-president. The first office was opened in a couple of small rooms in the Tribune Building in Winnipeg. The available capital was a bank loan of \$1,500, guaranteed by a few Sinaluta farmers, neighbors of the president. The office opened in January 27, 1906.

The farmers' company passed through a sea of tribulations before it got on its feet and Colquette tells the story well. It gained power and prestige with the passing years, and eventually amalgamated with the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. to become a United Grain Growers Limited. "Through half a century it has become part and parcel of the farmer movement," writes President J. E. Brownlee in a foreword, "helping to shape its ideas and policies and voicing its views and objections by the spoken and written word. For half a century it has had a significant impact upon western public opinion."

A man had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the display of glamour and bigness in the movie colony.

"Everything is done on a big scale," he told his friends. "I attended dinner at a producer's home one evening and instead of using finger bowls at the end of the meal all the guests took showers!"

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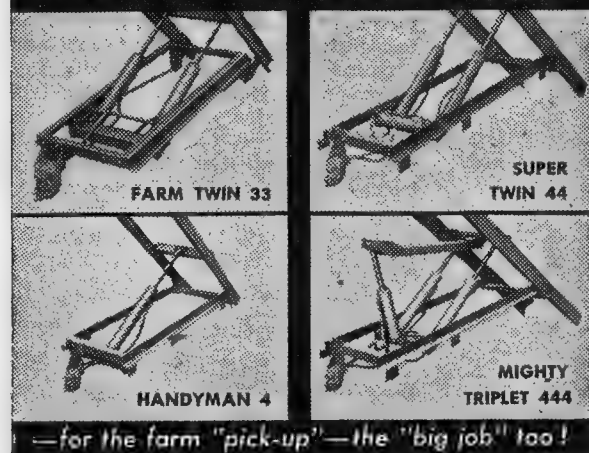
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Is truck equipped with body? ☐ Yes ☐ No.

If so, length of body _____ feet

Name _____

Rural/Route No. _____

Town _____

Make of truck(s) _____

Year _____ Model _____

Province _____

Lethbridge Experimental Farm

THE Canadian government has made its contribution to scientific agricultural knowledge through the establishment of experimental farms throughout the Dominion. These farms have been staffed with specialists whose duties are to work out agricultural problems along scientific lines. Last month the Lethbridge Experimental farm celebrated its 50th anniversary. In its half a century of existence the men in charge of operations at that farm have made an astounding contribution to the advancement of agriculture in Southern Alberta.

The first superintendent, Dr. W. H. Fairfield brought to Alberta that wonderful forage crop, alfalfa. Irrigated farming was then in its infancy and Dr. Fairfield was "guide, philosopher and friend" to the inexperienced early irrigated farmers. He encouraged the mutual interests between the ranchers on rangeland and the irrigation farmers, where feed supplies are assured, and worked out experiments which improved results from winter feeding of cattle and lambs. The farm developed the Canadian Corriedale, an improved range sheep.

A. E. Palmer, the second superintendent, developed systems to prevent soil blowing, which created such havoc on Southern Alberta farms, particularly in the early 1920's. He pioneered the strip farming method, the trash cover and also the use of specialized farm implements such as the Noble blade. These methods have effectively reduced the danger of wind erosion. Methods calculated to improve the yield and quality of sugar beets, an important crop in Southern Alberta, were developed successfully at the farm and today the sugar pro-

duction from the 33,000 acres planted annually to beets is sufficiently to supply the requirements of Eastern British Columbia and the three prairie provinces, excepting the city of Winnipeg.

Variety of Efforts

Herbert Chester has been superintendent since 1954, and he and his staff are continuing the useful work which was originated fifty years ago, and which has transformed the region from a cow pasture to one of the most productive farming areas in Canada. The farm supervises a number of specialized stations dealing with irrigation problems, animal husbandry, dry land farming, etc.; also ten Illustration Stations located on private farms. The results obtained thereon supplement the data at Lethbridge and assist in making recommendations of cereal varieties, forage crops, fertilizers and cultural practices.

The Experimental Farm staff work in close co-operation with the Science Service laboratory which was established close to the farm in 1949. This has provided for effective co-operation between the scientists in both services. The sawfly resistant Chinook wheat was developed through this joint effort. Work is now proceeding on the development of a variety of alfalfa resistant to wilt and crown rot.

In the horticultural field two promising early tomato varieties have been introduced by the Farm — Earlinorth and Early Lethbridge. Dr. Bill and Leth. 13 are the names of two outstanding apple developments suitable for the prairies. Experimenting is going on with different cultural practices for small fruits and canning crops, the production of which

is growing steadily in the irrigated areas.

This article merely skims over the accomplishment of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. But it should give farm people an inkling of what is going on in the various experimental farms across Canada. In the New Age for agriculture farm people will have to look more and more to such institutions for advice and direction, new varieties, new ideas and new methods.

All over the world Science is invading agriculture and Science is a "pitiless huntsman."

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS

Imports of vegetable oils and oil seeds into Canada last year totalled 189,335,780 pounds, of which 75% came into the country duty free. Oil extracted from Canadian grown soy beans was about 28 million pounds or only ten per cent of the total available vegetable oils suitable for the production of margarine.

The imports of vegetable oil as such included:

	Lbs.
Cocanut oil	38,889,900
Cottonseed oil	33,328,800
Peanut oil	2,158,900
Soybean oil	17,405,700
Palm and palm kernel oil	36,346,300

In the first six months of this year 3,600,000 pounds of turkeys were imported from the United States. The federal government is taking steps to control such imports. A floor price of 25c a lb. will be established on Canadian turkeys.

U.S.A. FARM PROGRAM COST

Since the Eisenhower administration took over the governing of the United States \$20 billion has been

spent in farm price supports and crop reducing programs. Yet average annual farm income has dropped by \$556 per farm in the past five years. New farm surpluses are piling up as fast as old surpluses are being reduced.

The government has acquired surplus farm products valued at \$5,300,000,000 and storage charges are running at a million dollars a day. The program is costing \$5,000,000 for each government work day.

Last year the government spent close to \$180,000,000 for soil bank payments in the corn belt, but corn production was up by 200,000,000 bushels over the previous year.

The U.S. congress is unlikely to make any drastic changes in the nation's farm policy for fear of creating a serious farm depression.

The Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, in convention at Maple Creek, turned down an invitation to affiliate with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Also criticized was the amendment to the Agricultural Products Marketing Act which makes easier the formation of marketing boards for farm products. The cattleman members in attendance voted unanimously against joining the C.F.A.

Vitamins For Cattle

FEEDLOT operators should keep in mind the vitamin A needs of their cattle. A deficiency of this vitamin reduces body gains, cuts efficiency of feed utilization, leaves the animal open to disease, and may even cause death. The first symptoms of a deficiency among cattle in a feedlot is night blindness — the inability of the animals to see well in daylight, a watery discharge may run from the eyes and they may stumble or wobble when forced to move quickly.

Green grass and good quality leafy hay are the main sources of vitamin A for cattle, but hay that has weathered in the field or been heated in the bale or stack will contain little. Straw and cereal grains contain no vitamin A. Normally, animals have the ability to store up a 3 to 4 months' supply of the vitamin in their bodies while they feed on green grass. This store can carry them through a period when there is no vitamin A in their ration, and it is only when cattle are kept on dry feed of low vitamin A value for long periods that they suffer from the deficiency.

Cattle fed poor quality roughages and especially those that have come off dry ranges should receive a vitamin A supplement if they are to be kept on dry feed for more than 2 or 3 months. The feedlot operator should bear in mind, however, that feeding additional amounts of vitamin A to animals already receiving sufficient amounts in their feed, will not improve gains, feed efficiency, or resistance to disease. It will just boost costs. Experiments at experimental farms show that no supplement is needed for steers receiving as much as 5 pounds of good quality alfalfa hay daily. Most vitamin A supplements are available from feed dealers in a dry stabilized form, or mixed with various concentrates. They need only be fed the supplement once a week, but require a minimum of a thousand units of vitamin A daily for each 100 pounds body weight.

"Why have you bought me artificial flowers!" asked a girl, arriving late for an appointment.

"Well," was the reply, "real ones usually die while I'm waiting for you."



Three superintendents of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, over the past 50 years. Left to right:—A. E. Palmer, Dr. W. H. Fairfield, and Herbert Chester.

Grain Storage

PRAIRIE farmers are again giving their attention to the problems of storing grain on the farm. Whether the surplus wheat is paid for or not, it still must be stored with care. H. E. Gray, Entomologist for the Board of Grain Commissioners, has the following reminders for safe storage:

1. A high, well-drained site for the storage building with ditches to carry away any accumulation of water from near the base of the building. Weeds and litter cleared away to avoid trapping of snow in close contact with the building.

2. A good floor with proper ventilation under the building; concrete piers or substantial sleepers form the best base on which may be set joists with 12-inch centres and a flooring of ply-

wood. Serious damage takes place on a poor floor and it is particularly difficult to detect.

3. Ventilators at the ends as well as the peak of the building give the necessary ventilation above the grain. These should be constructed so that they keep out snow or driving rain. Winter storage inhibits insects and molds, but warm weather brings new problems. Fluctuations of temperature outside the buildings causes moisture laden air to rise in the stored grain and condensation to take place in the upper layers. Without sufficient ventilation, insect and mold infestation results in spoilage.

4. Regular probe samples and temperature checks are essential throughout the storage period, and periodic raking or shovelling of the surface layer may be necessary to prevent

the formation of a crust.

5. Only dry grain should be stored; even a single load of "tough" grain may be enough to start trouble. It is also best to store only cleaned grain since insect pests thrive much better on dockage than on sound, whole grain, and if fumigation is needed to control insects, it is much more effective in clean grain.

Drouth warnings are out for the prairies, and farmers are being warned to take steps now to prevent wind erosion.

Pete Janzen, head of illustration stations at Swift Current Experimental Farm, says that drouth signs can be detected several years in advance of the actual dry period, and a very serious wind erosion nearly occurred in south-west Saskatchewan. "A

few more days of blowing," Mr. Janzen said, "and the area would have had it." A similar warning occurred in Alberta when a strong wind blew across the prairies in a south-easterly direction, taking with it valuable top soil.

Farmers are being told to return all stubble to the soil to build up the organic content. Burning trash on summerfallow is dangerous.

A farmer was in court to get a judgment against a railroad company for killing his pig. His lawyer told him to explain how the pig was killed. So the farmer said: "Well, I saw the train coming. I heard the whistle blow once and saw my pig coming out of the alfalfa. Heard the whistle blow again and saw the alfalfa coming out of my pig."



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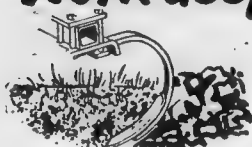
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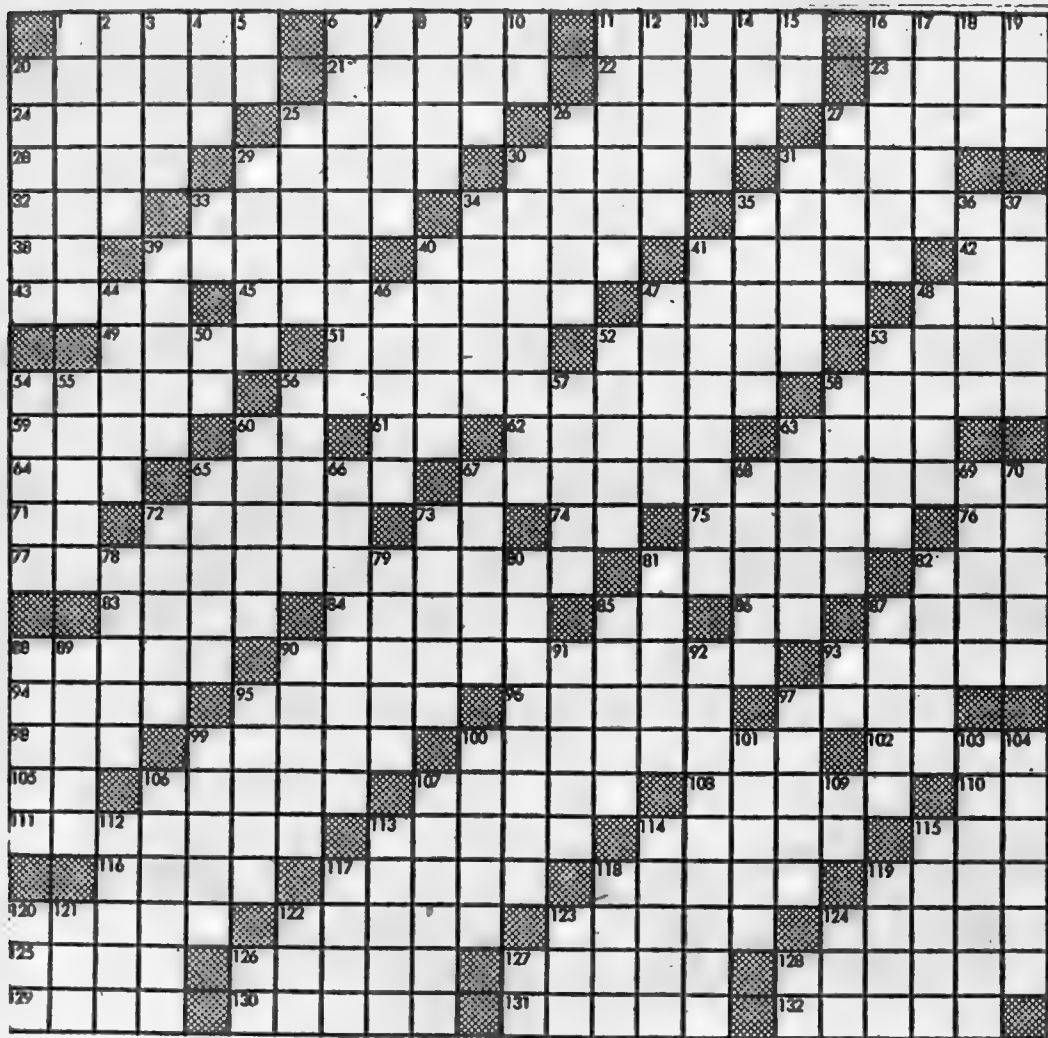


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Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Fruit of the vine
- 6 Angry
- 11 Brittle
- 16 Ship's officer
- 20 Coward
- 21 Opening in nose
- 22 Roman tutelary gods
- 23 Wife of Geraint
- 24 Part of body
- 25 Performed
- 26 Bracing potion
- 27 State
- 28 Hebrew measure
- 29 Cooks in certain way
- 30 Conserves
- 31 Henpecks
- 32 Front of an army
- 33 Tears asunder
- 34 Mischievous sprite
- 35 Attics
- 38 For example (abbr.)
- 39 Recipient of a gift
- 40 Natives of Denmark
- 41 Intelligence
- 42 Exclamation of triumph
- 43 A bristle
- 45 Concentrated
- 47 Fruit drink
- 48 Head covering
- 49 Irish-Gaelic
- 51 Tapering to a point
- 52 Man's nickname
- 53 Corn bread

- 54 Island in Mediterranean
- 56 Restored confidence
- 58 Old German coin (pl.)
- 59 Barbarous Asiatics
- 60 Therefore
- 61 Prefix: down
- 62 To fasten again
- 63 State of disorder
- 64 Those in power
- 65 Burns slightly
- 67 Store selling prepared food (pl.)
- 71 Greek letter
- 72 Dialectic for sauce
- 73 The ambary
- 74 Article
- 75 French
- 76 Exclamation of surprise
- 77 Indifferently
- 81 Annual income in France
- 82 Storage container
- 83 Cross
- 84 Old Roman helmet
- 85 Symbol for barium
- 86 Shilling (abbr.)
- 87 Minus
- 88 Stalk of a grain plant
- 90 Scatter here and there among other things
- 93 Fracas

- 94 Handle of a joiner's plane
- 95 Prepares for print
- 96 Jury list
- 97 Card game
- 98 Bitter vetch
- 99 Showery
- 100 Pertaining to a main channel
- 102 Is indebted
- 105 While
- 106 Gog and
- 107 Attempts
- 108 Labors
- 110 By
- 111 Lofty slender tower
- 113 Part of hammer (pl.)
- 114 Number
- 115 Land measure
- 116 River of Europe
- 117 Cant
- 118 Garden vegetable (pl.)
- 119 Anglo-Saxon slave
- 120 Assent to
- 122 Headdress
- 123 Yankee catcher
- 124 One who seizes with teeth
- 125 To fly
- 126 Long-legged bird
- 127 Climbing plant
- 128 Compulsion
- 129 District in London
- 130 Pointed a weapon
- 131 Put up poker stake
- 132 Inactive

DOWN

- 1 Leer
- 2 Bird
- 3 State
- 4 Via
- 5 Printer's measure
- 6 Range of occurrence
- 7 Estimates
- 8 War god
- 9 Spread for drying
- 10 Plural ending
- 11 Founder of the French kingdom
- 12 Hindu queen
- 13 Flower
- 14 Dry
- 15 Addition to a letter
- 16 Gaunt
- 17 Herb with aromatic seeds
- 18 Metal container
- 19 Holland commune
- 20 Used as a spice (pl.)
- 25 Wild buffalo of India
- 26 Strained
- 27 Bog
- 29 Receiver of stolen goods
- 30 Easy job
- 31 Girl's name
- 33 Artificial language
- 34 City of Europe
- 35 Category
- 36 Express gratitude
- 37 Satisfies
- 39 Blowgun missiles
- 40 Thick

- 41 To take a respite
- 44 Age group
- 46 Jumping amphibians
- 47 Sudden overpowering fright
- 48 Animal
- 50 A direction
- 52 Language of old Romans
- 53 Out of date
- 54 Country
- 55 Approach
- 56 Shot in golf
- 57 Kind of race
- 58 In law: intervening
- 60 Tear into thin sheets
- 63 A landmark (Scot.)
- 65 Nocturnal edible seabird
- 66 Predominating
- 67 Old Danish West Indies
- 68 Taut
- 69 Din
- 70 Young hog
- 72 Weasel
- 73 Valleys
- 78 Kind of tapestry
- 79 Slyly
- 80 A young salmon (Eng.)
- 81 More
- 82 Beneath
- 85 Former President of Czechoslovakia
- 87 Dodecanese island

- 88 Visible vapor
- 89 Trunk of body (pl.)
- 90 Simpleton
- 91 Top of head (pl.)
- 92 Crawled along
- 93 Anatolian goddess
- 95 Anxious
- 97 Insects
- 99 — show, a peep show
- 100 Place of combat
- 101 Main artery
- 103 Zealous
- 104 Guides
- 106 Former President of Mexico
- 107 Filled as with tears
- 109 French article
- 112 Feminine name
- 113 Carpenter's tool
- 114 Coat with an alloy of tin and lead
- 115 Flower
- 117 Thailand
- 118 Flog
- 119 Ireland
- 120 Beast of burden
- 121 Mud
- 122 Prefix: three
- 123 Storage place
- 124 Soft biscuit
- 126 Symbol for calcium
- 127 Musical syllable
- 128 The zoda

Solution On Page 30

Health And Happiness

EATING fruit and vegetables every day, both raw and cooked, will supply the body with needed vitamins and minerals, providing cooking is not done in too much water for too long a time.

The health of a child's second teeth is partly dependent upon the condition of his first set. At the age of three a youngster should pay his first visit to the dentist, since there are often dental cavities at that age.

Mental illness is becoming increasingly common in Canada. More than one-half the occupied hospital beds accommodate mentally-ill people. There is more hope for quick cure if the patient receives early diagnosis and treatment.

It is never safe to leave small children alone in the house, even for a few minutes. Youngsters can get themselves into trouble or have accidents in a matter of minutes, by playing with electrical attachments, matches or poisonous chemicals.

Variety meats such as kidney, liver, tongue, brains and heart are rich in iron and are more economical than more expensive cuts. Most of them do not take as long to cook as many other meats — a boon in summer.

Vitamin D, or the "sunshine vitamin" is necessary in every child's diet to prevent rickets, a disease of the bones caused by the vitamin deficiency. Vitamin D should be given to youngsters from birth all through the growing years.

A child should not be told he is good or bad, according to whether or not he eats all the food set before him. If his refusal to eat certain foods is treated casually, he may forget a supposed dislike; making an issue of the matter fixes it in his memory.

When a small particle enters the eye, do not rub it. Flush the eye with water from an eye dropper or turn the upper lid back and, if the speck is visible, lift it out gently with a clean cloth. If it is not easily removed, see a doctor as soon as possible.

Children do not always develop to a certain pattern in height and weight. Hereditary characteristics may make a difference of several inches in children of the same age. Balanced meals, daily doses of vitamin D and adequate exercise and rest will help children to keep healthy and develop normally.

To avoid provoking a feeding problem, it is wise to refrain from insisting that the child should eat some food he dislikes. If he rejects certain vegetables, substitute others with similar food values. At some other time, try giving him small portions of the food he refused, served differently.

Riboflavin, a member of the B-vitamin family, keeps certain eye and skin tissues healthy. It is found in liver, kidney, heart and other meats, as well as in cheese and milk. Cooking does not destroy riboflavin, but exposure to light is destructive.

Skin cancer can be caused by various agents, including ultra violet radiation, arsenic, some oils and some forms of tar. The worker whose job involves contact with such hazards should report to the plant doctor or health clinic at any sign of skin irritation or rash.

Recipes For Old Age

By F. McNAB

RECIPES for a successful old age were given by the Southern Alberta Panel, at the 39th Convention of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses in Banff.

"Old age and retirement gives you the chance to do what you always wanted to do," offered Miss Helen Scrimmour, R.N. Clinical Instructor at Lethbridge Municipal Hospital. If you want to be young at eighty choose a new project at which you are able to work hard for success. Read your daily newspaper and magazines to keep up with the world. Slow down of old age makes part-time projects a good idea for the aged, who should take work, play and food in small doses frequently.

No yardstick exists for the measurement of old age, even physically. It depends on activity of the mind and body, although biological aging is inescapable. The number of body cells are reduced, muscles atrophy and connecting tissues calcify, and elasticity is lost along with the strength and nobility of youth. Miss Mary Yelish, instructor at St. Michael's Hospital, Lethbridge, explained the processes of aging. Modern science has extended the life expectancy from a bare twenty-two years in the uncertain era of the Christian martyr to the seventy plus of today.

"Elderly people have a right to romance, if they want it. They should be treated on their own merits, not despite or because of their age," said Mrs. Eureka M. Hamblin, V.O.N. staff nurse. She contended old people who are ill can ideally be cared for in their own home or at relatives, where family life flows around them, still claiming them in the unit.

"Institutional life is the only answer for many old people, who enjoy the companionship of others, receive good care, and have privacy in their own room when they wish it," claimed Mrs. Mary Mackenzie, director of nursing in the Lethbridge Municipal Hospital.

"In this province there is no legislation covering chronic hospital cases for the old. The government will have to come to it sooner or later, merely as a means of relieving in part the over-crowding of ordinary patient hospitals." Too often admission of the aged ill to hospital wards leads to their abandonment there.

Planned as Lethbridge's Galt Rehabilitation Centre to meet the needs of the aged, this institution is the ideal place in which to grow old, or stay temporarily while ill. Recommending separation according to the Galt system on mobility which ranges from completely bed-ridden to "visiting-out" patients, she noted that mingling of sexes led to increased pride in appearance and surroundings. Church services, singing, recreation programmes, shows and visits stimulated their interests.

In a thirty-five to forty-bed hospital, average nursing service required for the aged ill was six hours a day per patient.

"The average citizen is not interested in the aged, but in children, although ten per cent of our population is in the older age group," Mrs. Mackenzie asked for support of the assembly in the situation. The four hundred members went on unanimous record to protest indifference to hospitalization of the aged to the government.

A preacher walked into a bar and ordered a glass of milk. By mistake he was served a milk punch. After drinking it he lifted his eyes heavenward and said exuberantly: "O, Lord — what a cow!"

The per capita consumption of beef in the United States last year was 84.2 lbs., and in Canada it was 73.6. The respective figures for pork: 66.8 lb. in the U.S. and 58.3 in Canada.

The 1956 Canadian census revealed that at that time there was 452,487 farms in the country with cattle (398,604 having milk cows), 287,357 farms with hogs, 58,362 farms with sheep and 366,869 farms with chickens. Some 317,806 farms still had horses.

At least four prairie experimental farms and science service laboratories are searching for new varieties of alfalfa that will resist bacterial wilt and winter crown rot. In developing these new varieties they are also winning the odd bonus, such as finding varieties that are winter hardy.

The prairies are sometimes referred to as a power-short area, but actually, they have a bright power future ahead of them. At the present time 93% of the world's use of energy is still supplied by coal, oil and natural gas. Water power provides only 1% of the energy. In fact, men and domestic animals furnish the balance of the other 6%. It was only a hundred years ago that men and animals supplied 94% of the energy requirements.

BUSHEL TO HUNDREDWEIGHT

The switch from the bushel unit to the hundredweight unit in measuring grain would take at least two years, according to the chief statistician of the board of grain commissioners, E. E. Baxter, of Winnipeg. He told the annual convention of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association in Saskatoon, that August 1st would be the most satisfactory time for starting the changeover in any particular year since it coincides with the beginning of the crop year. He said the bushel is a cumbersome unit, and that the hundredweight unit could be introduced without costly changes in equipment. The change is supported by many of the leading farm organizations, including the three Wheat Pools.

MORE FROZEN MEATS

Canadian housewives may soon buy all their week's supply of meat in a single trip to market instead of two or three, according to Gerry Willows, president of the Meat Packers' Council of Canada. He predicts that the day is not far off when everything from hamburger to roasts may be bought frozen as well as fresh. He says that the use of home freezers is increasing rapidly, and modern merchandising trends are encouraging housewives to prefer frozen meats that are well-trimmed, high-quality, convenient to store and convenient to prepare. He says that the use of home freezers has increased phenomenally in recent years. In the period from 1950 to 1956 U.S. production of fresh frozen meats jumped from 35 million pounds to 325 million pounds — almost ten times as much. Canada's total deep freeze capacity in homes was about 2.3 million cubic feet in 1955, but was increasing by about 50,000 cubic feet per month. This does not include the freezer chests in the ordinary household refrigerators. In 1955 there were 191,000 home freezers in use in Canada.

The estimated population of Australia at December 31, 1956, was 9,533,334 (4,830,717 males and 4,702,617 females) compared with 9,313,291 (4,714,929 males and 4,598,362 females) at December 31, 1955, according to a report by the Federal Bureau of Census and Statistics.

All water system pumps manufactured in Canada by the Canadian Association of Domestic and Farm Water System Manufacturers will in the future carry a special seal. The Association claims that this seal will not only show that the product is one of good value, quality and performance, but will also show that it has been made in Canada.

Alberta's Institute of Agrolologists is worried about complacency in guarding against wind erosion. A heavy windstorm on May 30th reminded them that all is not well with our conservation methods. The Institute feels that the use of trash cover is still not as general as it might be, and that the ample moisture of the past few years has led to forgetfulness. The recent storm started at midnight and swept in a southeasterly direction across Southern Alberta, lifting valuable topsoil from the land.

A cotton producer in Arizona put his 1,600-acre cotton farm in the U.S. soil bank and collected \$209,700 in government payments. Then he plowed up a new farm to grow three times the cotton he normally produced. That is a sample of performances which bring the U.S. agricultural policy into disrepute.

It will be appreciated if you show a copy of The Farm and Ranch Review to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. Mrs. Floyd Eskestrand, of Medicine Hat, writes: "Please enter me as a subscriber to The Farm and Ranch Review. We were over to our neighbors and they showed us their copy and just like that we said we can't afford to be without it, either. It certainly has a lot of material of interest to a farmer."

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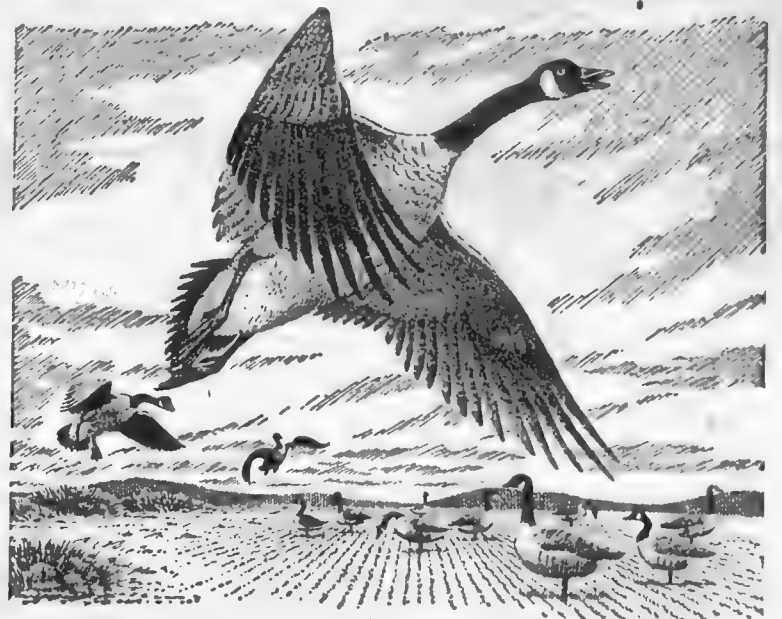
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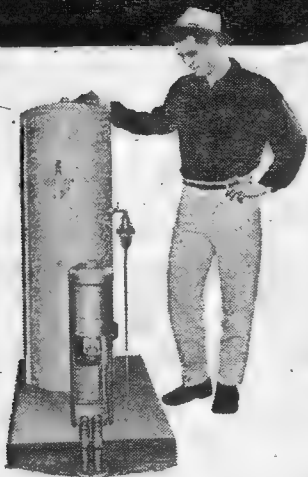


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Pioneer Ukrainian Education

By WM. GRASIUK

"WHENEVER I made a trip down East," said George Laruchney, "I would make it a point to stop off at Ethelbert, Manitoba, and then travel some sixteen miles into the country. There I would look nostalgically at an old white school-house for some time. It was in it that my life's work began years ago. To-day the original building is no longer there; it has been replaced by one of the most modern kind, but somehow, a strong sentimental attachment exists between me and it."

The Anglo-Saxon teachers who went to teach into the pioneer Ukrainian settlements were hardy, heroic souls. The schools were anywhere from fifteen to one hundred miles from the nearest railway point. Very few schools had teacherages. Boarding places were very hard to obtain. Their charges hardly knew a word of English; attendance fluctuated sharply with the seasons.

"In my school, north of Vermilion, Alberta," said Howard Trendaile, "there was no teacherage. It was with the greatest difficulty that one family was persuaded to board me, and then only when I agreed to sleep in the hayloft of the barn. Naturally I was forced to leave the district when cold weather came."

"When I taught north of Vegreville," said Jim Courtens, "I had a teacherage, but you know that I couldn't buy bread for love or money from the farmers. It was years afterwards that I learned that the housewives were afraid I might laugh at their big loaves of bread baked from 4X flour in the outside ovens."

"My boarding-place was a two-roomed farm house," said Mrs. Joan Eskins. "I had to sleep on a bench in the kitchen. Three children slept there on the floor. I had to dress and undress in front of them. Do you blame me for leaving at the end of two weeks?"

Jack of All Trades

"I stayed in one district for fourteen years," said George McQuillen. "There was still one homestead, so I filed on it. Besides the regular school courses, I taught the boys violin and rudimentary carpentry. I even cured several cases of ringworm in my school using a salve that I concocted from petroleum jelly and sulphur. People began coming to me with their troubles. I wrote their letters, suggested harmless remedies for the various bodily ailments, fixed knotters on binders, measured plowed fields and was even called to assist at maternity cases. However, my case was exceptional. Most schools were hard put to obtain teachers who would stay for any length of time."

To cope with the emergency the Manitoba government, in 1905, opened the "Ruthenian Training School" for the training of Ukrainian teachers. (The term Ruthenian was then applied to Ukrainians who came to Canada from Austria. It was first applied in Austria in a derogatory way to Ukrainian members in the Austrian parliament who voted for an increase in appropriation for the army and thus indirectly for an increase in taxation.)

The first year saw twenty-seven students enrolled in the training school. They were on in age and most of them had either wholly completed or had some high school in the old land. They were there to learn the English language. After three years on the average they were sent to Ukrainian settlements to teach. At the time Manitoba had a dual-language school system. Thus Ukrainian was on par with English as a teaching medium in those settlements. After

several years the dual-language system was abolished in Manitoba. To-day it is found in Montreal.

Advanced Education

The new generation was growing up. More and more farmers wished to give their sons and daughters a higher education, but the cost of board and room in towns and cities made it impossible for many. But in the Old Land the obstacle was hurdled by having student residences in high school and university towns. So why not here?

The first student residence or institute as it was called was opened in Winnipeg in 1915. Others were located at Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vegreville. The students boarded there and attended schools and universities in those cities. In the evenings they received instruction in remedial English, Ukrainian, music and drama.

"It was in 1918 that I became rector of the Hrushewsky Institute in Edmonton," said A. T. Kibzey. "We rented the empty Caledonian Hotel for forty dollars a month, bought the necessary furniture and were open for business. That first fall saw thirty students register. The board engaged Michael Luchkovich to be my assistant. Eight years later he was elected to the House of Commons. I myself was a student then, being registered in Medicine. The first students were virtually all adults. There were workers and laggards, those who had a burning zeal for education and those who were driven to attend school by ambitious parents. The latter were a constant thorn in my side. How could the austere study room compare with the city's bright lights? We had one rule that we considered necessary for the good of all and it was that the doors were to be locked at nine o'clock each night. But that didn't bother the late-returning Romeos. They would come in through the windows or the fire escape. I had the most trouble with Jim Lestyk. When all efforts failed I finally gave him the key so that he could come in through the ordinary door. But finally the year drew to a close and the students went away on vacation. Several of them began work as 'permit' teachers."

Favored Corporal Punishment

"What was teaching like then?" I asked one of the originals, Mike Brots. "Well," he replied, "the school term was much shorter. Schools were conducted mainly in the summer months. During the busy season there was a tendency for the older pupils to stay at home and assist with the farm work. Discipline in schools was much stricter. As a matter of fact parents looked askance at any teacher who was not administering corporal punishment liberally."

"What was expected of the first Ukrainian teachers in those pioneer districts?" I inquired.

"At least one hour of 'Ukrainian' after the regular school hours," was the answer. "Besides, many teachers devoted many evenings to cultural work. They organized libraries, taught choral and instrumental music, put up plays and concerts and were instrumental in having the first community halls built."

"How about sports and playground equipment then?" I asked.

"Compared with to-day, it was virtually non-existent. The pupils and the teacher had to rely on home-made, improvised equipment. There were balls and bats made by the pupils themselves. A game dimly resembling baseball was played at my school. There were five bases uneven-

ly spaced. One rule I remember the pupils had was that in order to put the runner out you had to hit him with the ball. There was a small pond near my school. Pupils used to splash and swim in it during the noon hour. I insisted that they take their lunch with them and eat it after they came out of the water. Pupils in those days had no bathing suits. In the fall months shinny was played. It was a very robust game, but my boys enjoyed it immensely."

"From what you've said I gather that the teachers were very busy individuals then, what were you paid for your services?"

"Sixty dollars a month; and then I had to do a lot of promising and haggling to get it."

"Would you like to be back in the good old days?" asked. For answer, Mike gave me a good-natured leer.

WHEAT GRASS FOR STOCK

Crested wheat grass has been recognized as the grass for Southern Saskatchewan since it was first introduced in the 1930's, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm. It is easily established and can be either spring or autumn sown. It is drought tolerant and winter hardy, makes excellent hay, productive good pasture and is a valuable soil conservation grass. Feeding trials have shown crested wheat grass hay to be both palatable and digestible, and grazing trials with steers show that it has three to four times the carrying capacity of native grass during May and June, while daily rate of gain is nearly 50% more. Actual comparisons are 12 pounds of gain per acre on native grass and 60 pounds of gain per acre on crested wheat grass for 45 days during May and June. It has been shown that 20 acres of crested wheat grass and 80 acres of native grass will have 35% more carrying capacity than 100 acres of native grass alone. This, according to Swift Current, is an increase which warrants development of crested wheat grass pasture on all farms where spring feed is in short supply.

Mamma had been showing little Freddie a picture of martyrs being tossed to the lions. She was pouring it on, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was. Then she asked him what he thought of the picture.

"Oh, it's very sad, Mamma," said Freddie, "just look at that poor little lion over in the corner. He isn't getting a bite."

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain
And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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Now this new healing substance is offered in *suppository or ointment* form called *Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.

POULTRY

Great Britain produces 95% of its own eggs, compared with 60% before the war.

Turkeys require about 16 pounds of a 35 to 36 per cent protein concentrate during the growing period. Details of the methods and quantities to feed for various ages of birds are given in a bulletin, "Feeding and Management of Growing Turkeys", available from the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask.

Maximum egg production with the greatest efficiency are requirements of the poultry industry, says Ross Cameron, poultry specialist with the Manitoba government. He says that an increasing number of poultry producers are using one or more of the lightweight strains or crosses which have the stamina and the ability to produce from 225 to 250 eggs in periods up to 15 months if properly fed and managed.

POULTRY PUBLICATION

The University of Alberta has published an up-to-date booklet with the latest poultry information. It is called "Poultry Production in Alberta" and contains practical knowledge that should produce greater profits on the prairies. This booklet may be obtained without charge from District Agriculturists in Alberta or by writing directly to the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Some of the interesting topics contained in the booklet include economic aspects of the poultry enterprise, insulation and ventilation of buildings, obtaining stock, systems of brooding and rearing, feeding and management during the brooding and rearing period. Also discussed is litter, feeding and range crops, housing, equipment and management of the laying flock and the hatching-egg flock.

WHOLE OATS FOR BROILERS

Is whole ground oats a good feed for broiler chicks? This question, and several others, is being answered at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Melfort, Saskatchewan, where the third year of poultry-feeding tests are underway to determine the effect of various levels of whole ground oats on broiler mortality, rate of growth, feed efficiency and carcass quality. Some three thousand birds in the first two summers were fed a basic ration which was partially replaced by 5% increment of oats to give a series of ten tests up to 45% oats.

Apparently the level of the oats in the ration had no effect on chick mortality. However, the greater the amount of oats in the diet the less gain was made by the birds. Feed efficiency was about the same for the birds on the heavy oat diet as compared with the birds remaining strictly on the basic diet, and therefore the economy of using the cheaper oats might be considered worthwhile. As for the finished product, the oat-fed birds were as well fleshed as the birds on the corn-wheat basic diet, but the birds fed diets containing more than 5% oats graded from 7 to 9 per cent fewer Specials and A's.

DEEP LITTER FOR LAYERS

More and more poultrymen are cutting their labor and litter costs by allowing the litter of the laying house to accumulate for a full laying-house year. Frequent cleaning of the house

thereby becomes unnecessary, and the litter is kept dry by a little more attention to good insulation and litter management.

Most poultrymen build up a completely new litter in the following way: They start early in the fall just as the pullets are moved from the range, and after thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the building, they place about six inches of cut straw or a mixture with planer shavings on the floor. By scattering a little whole grain over it, the pullets are encouraged to scratch through it. As the litter breaks down, it appears to be dirty and more straw should be added, until by spring there should be some twelve to sixteen inches of litter on the floor. It may be necessary to fork it over once or twice a week to keep it evenly spread and to prevent packing, and at the first sign of dampness hydrated lime should be scattered over it at the rate of ten pounds to each hundred square feet.

The Brandon Experimental Farm says that the chief disadvantage to the deep-litter system is that the accumulation of ammonia fumes annoys the operator, but adequate ventilation should prevent this.

ANCIENT SPEARHEAD FOUND

A spearhead, identified as a Clovis point, was found on a farm at Vilna, 100 miles northeast of Edmonton. This spear point is 2 1/4 inches long and an inch wide at the broadest point and is made of chalcedony, a flinty material. The point is finely chiselled and tapers to two small ears at the base. The name "Clovis" is given this type of ancient weapon because the first one was found near Clovis, New Mexico. Dr. R. S. MacNeish, archaeologist with the National Museum of Canada, who identified the spearhead as a Clovis, said it is "one of the oldest points ever found in Canada." Scientists have set the age of some of these points at upwards of 13,000 years. This one may have been left by a migrant band on the way down the continent, after crossing the Bering Straits from Asia.

Hog Population Rising

Hog numbers in Canada on June 1 totalled 4,855,700 according to an estimate issued by the federal bureau of statistics. That was an increase of 117,000 over the figures on June 1, 1956. Most of the increase occurred in Western Canada.

There is a rising trend in hog production, the bureau estimating that the increase in farrowing for the fall pig crop is 26% over last year. The increase will be greater in the west than in the east.

On June 1 last the hog population of the east was placed at 2,567,000 and the west at 2,290,000. By western provinces: Manitoba, 316,000; Saskatchewan, 633,000; Alberta, 1,300,000; B.C., 41,000.



"Look John! Covers to protect our seat covers."

B.C. APPLE SALES

British Columbia expects an average apple crop this year, but it will have to compete with a big U.S. apple crop in outside markets. Last year apple outturn was 3,327,584 boxes, a small crop compared with the 5,600,000 marketed in 1955.

Exports from the 1956 crop included 465,000 boxes to the U.K., 603,000 to the U.S.A., and 48,000 elsewhere. B.C. consumed 486,000 boxes; Alberta, 685,000; Saskatchewan, 450,000; Manitoba, 373,000; Ontario and Quebec, 178,000, and the Atlantic provinces, 36,000.

SPECIAL SAWMILL BARGAIN

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Aunt Sal

No matter how we try,
To win the favor of our guests,
We cannot find a better way,
Than a generous wedge of pie.

HOW I FEEL for those unfortunates
who are plagued by tummy dis-

orders that prevent them from partaking of the delectable joys of a rich pastry with a crustful of fine fruit. Such a dish has been known for generations by the name of pie! A silly little name for a very fine food. No wonder the song writer of that old ditty thought it fitting to ask the prospective groom:

"Can she bake a cherry pie, Billie boy?"

Lucky the bride is who can, early in her wedded life, turn out a fine, flaky concoction be it cherry, apple or mince or lemon or any of the popular choices.

I really was amused and amazed at the same time on watching a demonstration lecture on pie-making the other day on a television program, and after carefully outlining all the methods favored by this professional cook, she warned her viewers: "But if you already turn out good pies by any other methods... don't you dare change in favor of mine". I thought that was very broad-minded and sensible of her... don't you? This particular professional stressed the necessity of combining all ingredients, one of which was lard, not vegetable shortening... then she thought it advisable to chill the dough for as long as 24 hours. Now if my memory serves me right I think my mother made the best pies I ever tasted and she made many of them in a blistering hot kitchen with a non-existent cooling apparatus. Maybe she was blessed with the talent called "a light hand with pie crust."

Several times the question has arisen in these columns what was the best way to prevent juice oozing out of pies and making a lamentable mess in the oven. I think I have tried out every method suggested to me... inserting flour, cornstarch or tapioca in the filling; thrusting spaghetti straws upwards, making protective cuffs of waxed paper and so on. Up to recently the method I favored was to bind a clean cloth around the outside edge of the pie, fastening it securely with a toothpick. Then after I was wooed and won over to the versatility of aluminum foil I discovered that a strip of foil about two inches wide could be pressed in to hug the outline of the pie and later on released somewhat.

It is almost a religion with me "that we are never too old to learn some new trick", so recently when I was making two rhubarb pies I really had what might be termed a brain wave. It so happens I have two heavy iron skillets and the pie plates I chose were the right size to slip easily into them. And there it was as easy as that. So I inserted the fruity pies inside of the iron skillets and soon they were oozing away to their hearts' content and there was no harm done. When the pies were baked I just soaked the skillets in the sink for a short time and all was serene.

For several years now I've used this same method in baking all fruit pies be they rhubarb, apple or cherry, or any berry pie. I place the fruit in a large bowl and to every cup of sugar I allow one tablespoon of flour. I get right in with my hands and work all the fruit until it is all evenly coated with the two ingredients. So until I find a better method I'm going to stick to mine.

Most of you home cooks have acquired the run of the kitchen recipes for pies, and though they aren't anything to turn up your nose at, I wonder if you wouldn't like some recipes rather off the beaten path. The first one is called:

Texas Nut Pie... and that surely is from far enough away from most of us. Line the pie plate with pastry on which you have sprinkled one cup

of pecan nuts then make a filling of these: 1 cup dark corn syrup, 1/2 cup white sugar, 3 beaten eggs, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, 1/4 cup melted butter, and a pinch of salt. Pour this mixture into the pie shell (unbaked), and bake in 350° F. oven until real firm. Then you might as well go the whole hog and top with whipped cream. It is simply yummy.

Angel Food Pie... which I might add is just as angelic as it claims. Mix 4 1/2 tbsps. cornstarch with 3/4 cups sugar and add to this 1 1/2 cups boiling water and cook until clear... (stirring all the time). Set this aside to cool and meantime add a dash of salt to them and beat till creamy. Pour the still warm starch mixture over egg whites beating constantly. Add 1 1/2 tps. vanilla. Pour into baked shell and let stand in refrigerator for at least two hours... then, again, if you are not a calorie-counter, cover with whipped cream and for the last word sprinkle with grated chocolate.

And, just a suggestion: whenever you decide to place grated chocolate as a final topping be sure to grate it with a vegetable peeler... it really does give the brown chips a real professional appearance.

And one further word on pie-making: Do you recall me giving you a really fine recipe for making mince-meat from green tomatoes last year? It was a bit different from that one we've heard of for so long. I'm placing it in next month's issue. Also I have a number of recipes for pickles, and so on, that I'm sure you'll enjoy. In the meantime, if there is any certain pickle recipe that you can't find and you want me to locate it for you, write me.

But remember, this doesn't hold true for any household query... just for pickles. But with this month's questions I've cleared off all the letters in my files, so write me for help on any of your pet worries and the readers and I will do our level best to help you.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.
Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

There are so many various tasks,

In a busy housewife's day;

We like to try to help her,

In any sort of way.

MAYBE I should emphasize the word "try" for apparently in the June issue I erred grievously in the handling of one certain question. I shall give it top billing in this column and give a full explanation.

Q.: A few days after gathering the eggs, the shells turn yellow. We use propane gas. Do you think this is the reason? — (Repeat.) — Mrs. L. S., Bow Island, Alberta.

A.: I answered that I thought the propane gas was responsible. I received a letter from the managing-director of the Canadian Propane Company of Canada and he took exception to the fact that I blamed this discoloration on the gas fumes. They had referred the problem to the Division of Animal Science of the University of Manitoba and they proceeded to check eggs that were subjected to a continuous stream of propane gas and see if this treatment changed the color of the egg shells. Now I'd be a pretty brave woman to try to pit my opinion against all such scientific testings but I have observed in homes using propane gas that the edges of the stove and painted walls and such all acquired a definite yellow tinge. In my home I use natural gas and yet I have to repeatedly remove such discolorations and venetian blinds are affected the same way. I grant you

that in the home of the woman who wrote me there may have been faulty installation involved.

I would be pleased to receive letters from any other reader who might have encountered such a problem. I think it was wonderful of the officials of this company to write me and I'm always so pleased to receive authoritative advice. It makes me feel as if I had many guardian angels watching over me to help me when I go astray.

Q.: When my bread gets to be a few days old it becomes sticky in the middle of the loaf. Why is this? I'm sure it isn't undercooked. — (Mrs. W. F., Vermilion, Alta.)

A.: At least twice during the past eight years this question has been thoroughly threshed out. But in case you are a new reader you may have missed this. This condition is called ROPE. It is a bacteria some think in the flour itself and some blame the potatoes. Anyway I took this up with all authorities that were in a position to know and they agreed there was only one thing that would cure it and that was vinegar. Empty the flour from the bin and wash the bin well with vinegar water. Also do the same with flour sieves and bread board, etc. Then many more women who had encountered this problem, found that if they added about 2 tbsps. of vinegar to the sponge the condition was removed. The vinegar won't change the taste of the bread. I'm compiling a scrapbook of old copies of my columns and I shall send you some material on this.

Q.: I have a blonde-colored Mexican tooled-leather purse which has started to turn dark. Could you recommend any polish to keep it its original color? — (Mrs. P. B., Big Valley, Alta.)

A.: Get some saddle soap and use that, working up a good suds and use a minimum of water. That is the only washing agent advised for leather. But there is one bleach that specialists claim is safe for all types of materials and that is sodium perborate. To use this you dissolve 4 tbsps. in one pint of water. Wring out a cloth in this and rub gently. Follow with cloth wrung from clear water. Follow up, when dry, with a waxing.

Q.: How can I salvage butter that has gone rancid. (Repeat.)

A.: (From Mrs. B. E. M.) One can make fine soap from this butter. Even when the butter was quite salty, I've had good success. Just follow the directions on the Gillet's lye tin. Be sure to dry out the soap well for at least four months.

Q.: Have you got a recipe for pie that has mashed bananas in the filling? — (Mrs. R. E., Kelvington, Sask.)

A.: Banana Cream Pie — (I tested this recipe this week and the results were good.) Either bake the crust first and boil the custard in top of double boiler or use unbaked shell and bake the custard. First mash two small or one large banana. Sprinkle with a little lemon juice for it gets dark so soon. Then make a custard of these: 1 pint rich milk, 2 beaten egg yolks, 2 tbsps. sugar and 1/4 tsp. salt. Add mashed banana to this. Stir while thickening. Use two egg whites for meringue.

Q.: Could you give me any information on the "Blue Cross" plan of insurance?

A.: I'm very sorry that I have mislaid this address and it doesn't seem to want to be found. Can any reader supply this?

NOTE: — All readers are invited to send their problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta.

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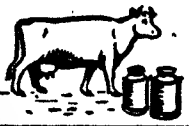


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DAIRYING

DAIRY POOL DIRECTORS

Following is a list of the directors of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool:

- District 1—J. J. Stone, Alix.
- District 2—J. A. Ross, Duhamel.
- District 3—B. Bradley, Lacombe.
- District 4—F. Domoney, Penhold.
- District 5—J. A. Wood, Elnora.
- District 6—Ed. Eckman, Coronation.
- District 7—E. Jacobsen, Coaldale.
- District 8—D. S. Ross, Olds.
- District 9—G. E. Church, Balzac.

The first homogenized milk was successfully introduced to consumers in 1927 in the city of Ottawa, Ontario. Commercial sales of the product were begun in the U.S. in 1932.

Finland ranks first in per capita consumption of fluid milk in 17 countries while Italy ranks last. The people of Finland consume 653 pounds of milk per capita per year, compared to 115 pounds consumed in Italy.

Stronger marketing organizations are an imperative need of dairy farmers "to hold their own in the agricultural economy and to maintain their traditional leadership in constantly improved products and services to the public," declares Russell S. Waltz, president of the U.S. National Milk Producers' Federation and general manager of Consolidated Dairy Products (Darigold).

Irrigated Pastures

MANY farmers in the irrigated areas of the prairies are trying out irrigated pastures — with results varying from profitable to mediocre to disappointing. The Lethbridge Experimental Farm emphasizes the following points for the best production:

1. The mixture most suitable for southern Alberta is one of brome grass, 7 pounds per acre; orchard grass, 7 pounds; creeping red fescue, 4 pounds, and white Dutch clover, 2 pounds.

2. Rotational grazing by fencing the field into quarters allows the animals to graze each quarter for a week before being moved. Thus, each quarter is given three weeks of irrigation and rest to recover.

3. Frequent light irrigations will provide ample moisture over most of the season with some increase during hot periods. About three inches of water after each grazing will do the trick.

4. The height of grazing can be important. Turning the animals into a fresh pasture when the grass is 10 to 12 inches high and removing them when they have grazed down to 3 inches has maintained vigorously growing plants. Grass yields drop 50% when only 1½ inches of stubble are left instead of the recommended 3 inches.

5. Harrowing 2 or 3 times each season spreads the droppings, distributes fertility to increase yields and prevents hummocks forming.

6. Mowing can often control early spring weeds. Also, it encourages fresh, leafy growth. In spring particularly, there are often grass stems left uneaten and little new growth develops until these are removed by mowing.

7. Fertilizing is necessary to produce high yields. Amounts and kinds vary with the location, but the general practice is to apply 100-pounds of 11-48-0 in early spring, and follow up with one or two 100-pound applications of 33.5-0-0 during the summer.

BIG COWS — MORE MILK

Should we raise bigger cows? The Virginia Extension Service experts have come out with results that favor the idea.

For Jerseys, each 100-pound increase in weight resulted in 490 pounds more milk. The same body weight increase in Guernseys brought a 750-pound milk increase. The 100-pound weight increase in Holsteins gave a 970-pound milk production rise.

Big cows eat more, but they average more milk and income over feed costs, declare the Virginia people.

ALFALFA — A ONE-CUT CROP

Dryland farmers of Southwest Saskatchewan are advised against cutting their alfalfa hay more than once during a season. The Swift Current Experimental Farm says that usually there is a fair growth of alfalfa following the first cutting, whether with grass or in a pure stand, and there is a temptation to make second cuts. However, this might provide more hay that one summer, but the serious winter kill resulting will vary from thinning of the stand to complete elimination. This whole phenomenon of second cut is associated with plant vigor and food reserves and there is seldom enough moisture for a third crop in a season.

MILK PIPE LINE

Anyone can have a pipeline milking system if he follows the example of F. Van Wageningen, of Vermilion, says E. H. Buckingham, district agriculturist. This man has a three-stall milking parlor in which he has installed his homemade pipeline system. It consists of 3 milking units which he purchased second hand, 3 scales, 30 feet of 1-inch plastic hose, plastic couplings, a stainless steel milk pump and 20 feet of ¼-inch rubber hose used for washing purposes.

The milk flows by gravity into the plastic hose and runs to the pump where it is elevated to the separator or cooling tank.

To wash this system, he uses about 2 gallons of water mixed with detergent and has a completed system using the plastic and rubber hoses with the milk pump pushing it through the hoses. The total cost was about \$350.

DAIRYING IN BRITAIN

The following extract is from the Milk Producer Journal of the United Kingdom Milk Marketing Board:

In the past five years the total supplies from farms in England and Wales have increased by one-fifth. But during that time the milk that has had to be realized in the manufacturing markets has risen to a figure more than three times what it was (an increase of 234 per cent). There has, of course, been an improvement in the productivity of the cow that is almost phenomenal. The cow yield in those herds selling milk has increased by 13 per cent to the promising figure of 720 gallons a year. This reflects progress in several directions, including cow-management as well as cow-breeding. During the five years in question the producer's price has moved up 2 per cent. But there are other equally relevant increases. Minimum wage rates have increased 34 per cent, dairy cake 7 per cent, sulphate of ammonia 29 per cent and superphosphate 4 per cent.

More... IMPORTANT than EVER BEFORE

The role of farmers' co-operatives is more important today than ever before.

Their members are the strongest group left in this country to oppose all the "isms" including "stateism".

Farmers operate the greatest number of private enterprises in our total economy — Co-operation is private enterprise at its finest.

They believe that if there are weaknesses in our capitalistic system of doing business the thing to do is correct them rather than destroy the system which has put our country on a pinnacle.

Our capitalistic system is the only one in which our Co-operatives can operate.

Based on self reliance the farmer co-operatives embody the faith and hope that we can solve our own problems and frequently do.

Take co-operatives out of the dairy picture and you would approach a monopoly situation. More farmers than ever before are accepting these truths as self evident.

The membership of co-operatives is growing! Out of this growth greater benefits have been possible to all farmers, dairy and poultry men whether they be co-operators or just on the fence.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool is a farmer-owned co-operative giving service to its members in Central and Southern Alberta.

In 1956, the C. A. D. Pool sold on behalf of its members almost 10 million dollars worth of their products. Each member received the full market price on delivery and an additional 2.1% on all purchases from its members was credited to their accounts. Co-operative service, not profit and the maximum returns possible to those who produce is the co-operative ideal. In 1956 the provincial average of special cream bought was 53.7%. The C. A. D. Pools 19 creameries bought an average of over 60% special cream.

Tell your neighbors of the benefits all farmers are enjoying from the efforts of the co-operatives in reducing the former excess margins on grain, butterfat and other things produced on the farm.

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1:00	—	1:05
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6:15	—	6:20
6:45	—	6:50
7:15	—	7:20
7:45	—	8:00
8:30	—	8:35
9:00	—	9:05
10:00	—	10:05
11:00	—	11:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS . . .

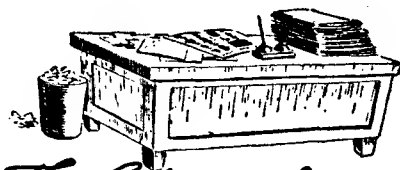
3:00	—	3:05
4:00	—	4:10
5:45	—	6:10
10:00	—	10:15 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

CFQC

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The Editor's Desk

Personal Message

With this issue I am retiring as editor of the Farm and Ranch Review. My successor is W. N. Love, a young man with energy and ideas. I trust that readers will give him due consideration and support.

Some 27 months ago I retired as superintendent of publicity with the Alberta Wheat Pool. Since then I have found the work of editing this farm publication very interesting. I feel I have made a friendly contact with many thousands of people whose faces I have never seen. But I have other interests and responsibilities which require my personal attention.

So this is good-bye

Leonard D. Heslitt

Kipling.

Go to your work and be strong,

Halting not in your ways,
Balking the end half won

For an instant dole of praise.
Stand to your work and be wise —
Certain of word and pen—

Who are neither children nor gods
But men in a world of men.

In a letter from Mrs. Mabel Flint Hagman, of Olympia, Washington, which appeared in the Feb., 1956, issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, mention was made of Preacher Law. Mrs. H. W. Pike, box 1372, would like to get Mrs. Hagman's address as she is the great granddaughter of Preacher Law.

THE HOMESTEAD DAYS

The Editor:

Your columns, Ina Bruns', Kerry Wood's, and Aunt Sal's are to me the best parts of the Farm and Ranch Review, and a name caught my eye because it is unusual, F. F. Pottorff.

Reading the paragraph, I realized this was Frank Pottorff (we used to pronounce it "Put-off"), who was one of our neighbor homesteaders in the early days, near Leo. If he reads this column regularly he may remember Billy and Leta (Richardson) Porter who he often met at dances during the 1907 to 1911 period. We have lived near Czar for 46 years, but still think of the good old friends of homesteading days.

I can't remember whether there was any break in our subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review during all these years, but it is doubtful.

We laughed over the "chain letter", of that same column. It is the only chain letter I ever enjoyed! (I broke every chain that came my way.) Calamity has still not overtaken me! — Leta R. Porter, Czar, Alta.

A VOICE FROM B.C.

The Editor:

Congratulations to you on your splendid and truthful editorials in the June issue. I got more truth from them than I have seen in any other paper. It seems to me that chaos rules in this best of all worlds. The discovery that man can be scientifically manipulated, and that governments can turn large masses this way or that has resulted in most of our misfortunes. Hitler said if you tell big lies often enough you will be be-

lieved. It appears that the masses are the most duped and doped in all history. The doctors see our weaknesses, the lawyers our rascality and the politicians our gullibility. Some people will not face the facts as they find them but will go by what is instilled in them from their infancy, when they did not know right from wrong. That is what blocks real honest thinking in the adults. Most people run away from the fear of thinking as though it were a plague. It is time they woke up to the fact that thought is great and swift and free, the light of the world and the chief glory of man. The mind is like the body in that it can be trained. The secret of culture is one part reading to 10 parts of reflection.

There was a time when knowledge was the prerogative of the ruling classes, but this surprising power has been wrested from them. Seek and ye shall find is the law concerning knowledge today. It is a priceless birthright.

Commenting on your last paragraph that you are inclined to think the toughs will inherit the earth, that is the truth by all indications. When I have lived out my mortal span (I am 77 years), according to the Great Creator's plan, and having got by St. Peter's watchful guard, to claim a place in heaven as my reward, I wonder if that shining angel band will greet me by the hand. Or will they rudely thrust me out the door, because I farmed on earth's far distant shore. — Harry Hesketh, Sr., Osoyoos, B.C.

OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS IN CANADA

The Editor:

May we sincerely compliment you on the editorial comments on the many important subjects you delve into concerning Canada, Canadians, and our relationship with Britain and our joint Commonwealth; also with United States and U.S. capital investments in Canada.

However, what prompted me to write this letter was on page 6, June issue, "Selling Out Our Resources"

Now, in 1907, the writer was Sec. Treasurer for what was called "Local Improvement Dist. 10-T-4, south of Calgary some 47 miles, where we farmed for some time.

After securing the names of land owners in nine townships I sent assessment and tax notices to every province in Canada, and to every one of the States south of the border except three on the Atlantic seaboard. And every one of the absentee new owners of part of Canada paid their taxes.

As of today statistics indicate that "per capita", Canadians have more than double the investments in U.S.A. than do the U.S. per capita in Canada. If we apply the same rule to Canadian investments in Brazil for instance, the people of Brazil would object very strongly to any more Canadian capital ownership in Brazil.

The fact that all capital investments in Canada are subject to our laws and taxes of all sorts, and to import and export umpirage, etc., gives fair assurance that any foreign capital investments in Canada sensibly applied to developing our resources will not endanger the ownership of Canada by Canadians. — W. S. Cameron, Creston, B.C.

Ed. Note: — What is my concern is the ownership of such a large percentage of Canadian resources by outside corporations. Right now the adverse trade balance with the U.S.A. is in excess of a billion dollars a year. What will it be when the flow of dividends increase to a very substantial total?

CHAPMAN'S HOMER

Much have I travelled in the realms of gold,

And many a goodly state and kingdom seen;

Which bards in realty to Apollo hold
Of one wide expanse had I been told

That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne;

Yet did I never breathe its pure serene

Till I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken:

Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eye

He stared at the Pacific — and all his men

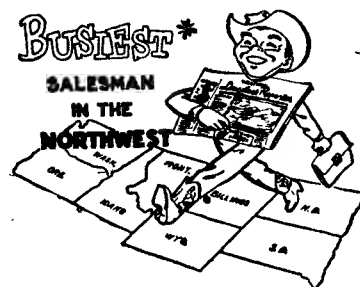
Looked at each other with a wild surmise —

Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

—Keats.

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Alberta Oil Sparks Economic Revolution

By RAYMOND E. WEGH

IN February of 1947 the Imperial Oil Company opened a well in Leduc whose aftermath of discoveries brought about an era of rapid changes which might be termed an economic awakening. This has resulted in an improved standard of living and has affected industry and the welfare of citizens all across Canada.

For thirty years Imperial had been drilling for oil without finding anything, having sunk 133 consecutive dry wells. In the last ten years of this period 114 dry wells were sunk—a total depth of 96 miles at a cost of over 13 million dollars.

These expenses are incurred by the maintenance of field geologists, who study layers of rock formation to see of what type they are and which way they slope, and the core drilling crew who, with their portable rig on a huge truck, drill down into rock to get samples for study in the laboratory. The seismograph crew, which takes 30 men and costs \$15,000 a month, drills shallow holes in which a charge of dynamite is set off to create radar waves which travel down in different directions to the rock layer below and are recorded for the time they take to bounce back to different points on that surface. The time indicates the depth of the rock layer. Oil men say that the seismograph "can measure the footsteps of an ant." The final step is the work of the drilling crew which may drill a hole to a depth of two and a half miles and may cost a million dollars.

So it was a real time of rejoicing when Leduc gave up its secrets. Until then Canada was importing 90 per cent of her crude oil, her own total production being only 20,000 barrels a day. At that time she had only two major oil fields—Turner Valley and Norman Wells.

Huge Oil Reserves

Now Canada produces 70 per cent of her crude oil requirements. The country has 10,300 successful wells as compared with 400 in 1947, and estimated known oil reserves have mounted from 72 million barrels to 3 billion.

By the end of 1947 Imperial had 24 producing wells in the Leduc field. By 1956, 140 million barrels of oil had been produced. This area has an estimated reserve of 250 million barrels. In 1948 the Redwater oil field was discovered with an estimated oil reserve of 700 million barrels; in 1949, Golden Spike with 175 million barrels; in 1952, Bonnie Glen with 300 million barrels; and the biggest discovery, the Pembina field, in 1953, with an official estimated oil reserve of 400 million barrels and unofficial estimates placing the figure at 1½ billion.

Oil Brought Employment

The oil business has brought prosperity and well paid employment to hundreds of young married couples and young men who have come off the farm. Easterners whose world has been on the other side of the Great Lakes have been attracted west and are fusing their talents and experiences with fellow Canadians of the prairies. Eastern steel and Alberta oil go hand in hand.

As I looked at those stately derricks with tons of machinery, pipe, cables, and rigging I thought of the contrast it was to the little wood derricks over the oil wells in Petrolia, Ontario, where in 1867 the first oil was discovered in Canada. From my window in a Petrolia hotel one evening I saw that well and through the night I heard the creak of the network of cables oscillating across

fields and through culverts, pumping the different wells and by which they were connected to a central pumping unit.

Many Companies Operating

At the time of Leduc, Imperial Oil had fewer than 20 competitors exploring for oil. Now there are 480 companies. The Imperial Oil Review stated, "Alberta has received more than half a billion dollars in direct revenues from oil. Ample supplies of natural gas and petroleum products for petrochemicals have attracted more than \$100 million in new industries to Alberta."

In Edmonton three refineries were built. One had been a U.S. Army refinery in Whitehorse, Alaska, dismantled and hauled to Edmonton, where it was reassembled. It was bought for \$1 million; moving and reassembling it brought the cost to \$8,700,000—about as much as a new refinery would cost, but it was set up nearly two years sooner than a new one could have been completed, so valuable refining time was saved. The parts were hauled by truck down the Alaska highway to the railroad at Dawson Creek from where they were taken by rail to Edmonton. Parts too big for trucks were taken by boat to Vancouver and by rail from there.

Pipe Lines Built

Four new refineries were built in Saskatchewan and two in Winnipeg as a result of the Inter-Provincial Pipe Line which was laid from Edmonton to the west end of Lake Superior in 1950. The line, which conveys Alberta oil to eastern Canada was sponsored by Imperial Oil. In 1953 the line was extended to Sarnia, Ontario, giving it a total length of 1,772 miles, the world's longest crude oil trunk line. On my visit to Sarnia in 1953 I was amazed at the intricate maze of refineries covering many acres of the city and the highly organized industries for manufacture of oil by-products. Plans are under way to extend the pipe line to refineries in Toronto. Refineries are now being equipped to produce a higher quality gasoline to meet the need of the high compression automobiles.

In 1952 the Trans-Mountain Pipe Line, 718 miles in length, was laid across the Rockies from Edmonton to Vancouver to supply the refineries there with crude oil. A year later the line was extended 69 miles to Washington, where two refineries were built; Vancouver and the state of Washington both switched from California to Canadian oil. Japanese boats docked at Vancouver to import gasoline. Ten years ago Canada had a total of 418 miles of pipe line; now she has 5,700 miles of it.

Industrial Development

The prosperity of Edmonton and Calgary has greatly increased since the oil boom and mainly because of it. Calgary has grown from a population of 100,000 a decade ago to 196,000. Edmonton grew from 118,000 to 249,000. In 1955 Calgary issued 5,515 building permits compared to 2,578 in 1947. About 250 oil companies make their headquarters at Calgary, and 198 petroleum service and supply companies, swelling the population by 15,000. These oil companies have 60 to 70 planes based at the new million-dollar air terminal.

Edmonton has 117 oil-field equipment and supply firms. Other industries are coming in to utilize the natural gas as fuel. Some have come directly to utilize oil by-products for manufacture of new materials.

One of these is the \$13-million polyethylene plant of Canadian Industries Ltd. in east Edmonton.

Ethane from natural gas is made into polythene resin from which manufacturers make a great variety of plastic goods. At Fort Saskatchewan, Sherritt-Gordon built a \$17 million plant which makes ammonia from natural gas. The biggest plant is the \$70 million petrochemical plant of Canadian Chemical Company, taking up 430 acres east of the city. From butane, ethane, and propane it turns out textile products, ingredients for cosmetics, perfumes, drugs, dyes, food flavoring, acetic yarn for cloth, synthetic rubbers.

These three industries employ more than 1,500 people. Edmonton's university has the only course in petroleum engineering in Canada. The Polymar Company has purchased 1,500 acres in Blackfalds, midway between Calgary and Edmonton, where it is setting up a plant for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and polythene. It will employ 2,500 people.

A whole new field has been opened up in the way of plastics derived from oil and natural gas. The conversion of these plastics is frequently simpler and cheaper than that of metals and often plastic has properties superior to other material and is better adapted for the desired purpose.

Truly it can be seen that oil with its resultant by-products has ushered in a new era in our economy of which we have seen only the beginning.

NOTE:—The Alberta government has received \$668,000,000 in oil revenues since April 4, 1948. Anticipated revenue from oil this year is placed at \$60,000,000.

"They tell me Mrs. Green is a great gossip," remarked a neighbor to Mrs. Johnson.

"That's right, she's got a very keen sense of rumor."

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Aphids On Barley

HEAVY losses may result from outbreaks of the aphid on barley crops. The last severe outbreak was in 1955, when late-sown barley crops were often completely destroyed. Dr. S. A. Wells, cerealist at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, and Mr. S. McDonald, entomologist at the Science Service Laboratory, have made observations on test plots and suggest that most damage is done during the early stages of growth of barley, but that the plant becomes tolerant during the shooting stage of growth. Then, of course, certain varieties were more resistant than others. They maintain that spraying with an insecticide is essential if the younger barley is attacked, but that no control measures are needed once the barley has advanced beyond the tillering stage.

Cutworm Forecast

CUTWORMS will return to prairie crops in increased numbers next year, according to a forecast prepared by L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald, of the crop insect laboratory at Lethbridge. The pale western cutworm forecast is based on larvae surveys and rainfall records. The red-backed cutworms cannot be forecast readily, but all areas infested this year should anticipate similar or greater damage in 1958.

The normal cultural practice for decreasing cutworm infestation in the following spring's summerfallow is by destroying all weeds at the end of July and then leaving the fields undisturbed throughout August and the first half of September, when the moths are laying their eggs. In winter wheat areas where the pale western cutworm is a hazard, the preparation of seed bed and the seeding of winter wheat should be delayed until as near September 15th as possible. Cutworms will not lay their eggs in fields that are free of weeds and crusted by fall rains. Don't even allow the livestock to walk across the field, as this can be as serious as if the field had been worked. This method should have been followed this season in those districts of east-central and southern Alberta and west-central Saskatchewan where May and June rainfall were below normal and also in areas suffering from red-backed cutworm damage.

POLYTHENE FOR MULCHING

Prospects for the use of polythene sheeting as a mulch to speed the growth of corn, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers and other warm-weather crops appear promising at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm. Tests by R. E. Harris, horticulturist at the station, suggest that clear polythene may be more effective than black polythene. In the spring when the soil had thawed to a depth of three inches, the polythene strips were laid on the ground and held in place with soil around the edges. For two weeks temperatures were taken at a depth of 2½ inches and the soil temperature under the clear polythene was a mini-

mum of 1½ degrees and a maximum of 13 degrees warmer than in the unmulched check strip of soil. Since then, beans and corn planted through the holes in the clear polythene are growing vigorously while those under the black and in the unmulched soil are making less headway. Polythene, sawdust and black paper mulches are all being tested and comparisons made with each other and unmulched soil, but all the tests are in the preliminary stages.

CRITICIZES U. S. WHEAT POLICY

The United States has a wheat price support policy that in a large measure accounts for the wheat surplus in that country. In trying to sell the surplus abroad unfair practices have been resorted to which has been injurious to Canada.

That is what W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, told the general meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Lafayette, Indiana. He said the Canadian wheat farmer had to compete with the U.S. treasury in the export market. U. S. wheat exports have risen from 10 to 12% of the total in pre-war years to 34% in 1936 and possibly 40% this year.

SWEET CLOVER WEEVIL

The sweet clover weevil has been attacking forage in the High River and Strathmore regions of Alberta, and they may make a return visit early this month. Their first appearance was noticed in the damage of over-wintered adults early in May, but the eggs laid during the spring may result in another hungry generation along about now.

Two main cultural methods of control are used; plant new stands of sweet clover as far as possible from old stands. Shallow tillage immediately after the first cutting in July will destroy most pupating weevil. However, control of the adults already doing damage requires the use of chemicals. Recommended government sprays are available throughout Alberta and application instructions will be supplied by the district agriculturists.

CONTROLLING QUACK GRASS

Dalapon is a useful chemical to control quack grass in the garden or for spot treatment in the field. Like TCA, it has a sterilizing effect on many other plants, and after application seeding must be delayed well over a month. Henry Friesen, agronomist in charge of field husbandry at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, recommends that the garden area or field patch be treated with dalapon in September or early October so that it can do its job and yet not delay spring seeding. He suggests that dalapon can be applied in the spring to fallow when the quack grass is five or six inches tall, but before the flowering stalks appear. He points out that a complete kill is an exception and the and the occasional plant that struggles through must be finished with a hoe. He says that dalapon is particularly useful to the new home owner to control quack grass before seeding his new lawn, but he warns that the directions on the container must be adhered to and all precautions observed.

PROLIFIC SHORTHORN

A grade Shorthorn cow, owned by Robert Small, of the Meadow Brook Stock Farm, P.E.I., produced seven calves in one year and 11 months. This may be a world record. On April 24, 1955, the 8-year-old cow gave birth

to triplets. Last year she had twins and in March, 1957, produced twin calves once again. All the calves have been healthy and shown normal development.

FARM NOTES

Canadian flour mills have been heavily hit by the competition of bonussed United States exported flour. Net income of Maple Leaf Milling Co. last year was one cent on the sales dollar.

The Milwaukee Journal reports that eleven farmers in one electoral district in Kansas collected \$430,000 for curtailing corn acreages. It is just such incidents that is turning U.S. voters against government farm policies.

The British Columbia Beef Growers' Association understands that if a license is obtained from the Canadian Wheat Board they will be able to purchase grain direct from farmers in Alberta. They plan on applying for such a license in order to get a cheaper feed grain.

Self-feeding pelleted rations resulted in increased feed consumption and faster gains when compared to hand-feeding similar rations of long hay and whole grain. The self-fed and hand-fed rations were utilized with equal efficiency. The increased gain and slightly higher selling value of the self-fed lambs were insufficient to offset the cost of grinding, mixing and pelleting.

Saskatchewan farmers are warned to take stock of their winter fodder supplies. Earle Roger, provincial livestock specialist, says that the recent dry spell indicates that a feed shortage may develop this winter, and he suggests cutting extra hay as soon as possible while it is still fairly young and contains most valuable nutrients. Road allowances, sloughs and waste lands should be searched for hay and as much put up as possible.

Franklin D. Roosevelt told this story on himself at many a dinner party: A son introduced the new deacon to his father, who was both slightly deaf and a staunch Republican: "Pa," said the son, "here's our new deacon." "New DEALER?" boomed Pa. "No, new deacon," repeated the son. "He's a son of a bishop." That pleased Pa, who agreed happily, "They all are."

Canadians ate 73.6 pounds of beef each last year compared to United States citizens who ate 84.2 pounds of beef apiece on the average. Canadians also averaged 58.3 pounds of pork while the U.S. figure was 66.8 pounds each.

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LIVE STOCK

Annual Meeting Of A. L. C.

THE Alberta Livestock Co-operative Ltd. had a net earning of \$57,708.63 in the business year ending May 31 last, on the handling of 540,050 head of livestock. The cash turnover during the year was \$32,731,000, an average of \$630,220 for each week of the year.

This information was given to the annual meeting of the association held in Edmonton on July 4th and 5th. While the earned surplus was down some \$16,000 from the previous year, it was the general feeling that the co-operative had operated on a sound basis, had given excellent service to the membership and made good progress.

Total handlings of cattle and calves during 1956-57 were 155,324, up 15.5% from the previous year. A total of 17,182 sheep was handled, up 2.3%. Hog handlings totalled 367,544, down 21.3% from the previous business year.

The co-op. handled 15.3% of cattle and calf marketings in Alberta, 4.8% of sheep and 24.9% of hog marketings.

In the directors' report it was pointed out that the association has paid out from earnings \$178,375,000 in cash to members since the organization was formed.

During 1956 Canadians ate more beef than was produced, the report states, and supplies were augmented by imports from the U.S. On the other hand hogs from this country were exported to the U.S., mainly as pork products, in volume equal to 10,000 a week throughout the year, despite the fact that prices were higher in Canada than in the U.S.

The A.L.C. board has opposed a change in hog grades, as has the prairie provinces in general. The board also opposed any changes in selling cattle on the basis of dressed weights and grades, as the seller is not represented in the transaction.

Manager's Report

George Winkelaar, general manager, in his report, pointed out that there is an increasing trend towards direct selling of animals to processors without benefit of price competition. In 1956 the percentage thus sold reached 29.26 of all marketings. In slaughter cattle alone the percentage was 37.4%. That form of selling deprives the producer of bargaining strength. It is not sound that 5% of Alberta hog marketings should establish the price for the balance.

While Alberta hog producers received \$1,250,000 in federal bonuses for quality production, the percentage of A1 and B grades has declined. In 1950, 25% of hogs marketed were A grade and in 1956, 20.2%. On the other hand Nova Scotia had 49.8% grading A and Prince Edward Island 55.8%. Extension and field work is necessary to improve the quality of Alberta hogs.

The increase in freight rates works out against shipments of hogs from Alberta. The running costs from Chicago to Toronto is 7c per 100 lbs. less than from Calgary to Toronto.

Cheap feed has encouraged livestock production. The producer of livestock appears to be in a fairly sound position. Those who buy feeding stock will continue to be in a more vulnerable position.

The officers of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative are: President, C.

P. Hayes; 1st vice-president, C. J. Anderson; 2nd vice-president, R. H. Carlyle; sec.-treas., R. M. Hibbert, directors: H. W. Allen, A. Hogg, C. D. Lane and J. R. Tomlinson.

INOCULATION IS SAFEST POLICY

The best preventative for blackleg and malignant edema is vaccination with dual-purpose bacteria that is able to take care of both diseases, according to Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Edmonton. He points out that one cattleman in 1956, who hadn't any losses for years, thought he could quit having his animals vaccinated. He lost nine head with blackleg and has now chalked the loss down to costly experience. Dr. Ballantyne says the best time to administer the vaccine is when the cattle are from three to six months of age, and he advises keeping the bacterin refrigerated until used.

ADVANTAGES OF SILAGE

The success of several Saskatchewan dairymen in putting up silage for the past few years is causing increased interest in what has previously been considered an impractical method of storing fodder. According to Dave Ewart, herd improvement supervisor with the Saskatchewan government, many dairymen are planning to construct trench or bunker silos this summer to feed their herds in the fall, winter and spring months.

Six dairymen on herd improvement testing have tried and proven silage feeding, with no noticeable drop in milk production that ordinarily accompanies the normal drying of pasture grass in the fall. This has also been true when silage was fed during winter and well into the spring months. Another advantage is that feeding silage outside during the spring months keeps cows off the grass and allows the pasture to become well established before being heavily grazed.

CATTLE DISEASES

Blackleg and its twin, malignant edema, are cattle diseases that are probably as old as the hills. They have been with domesticated cattle for a long time and are still with them. Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, reports that to the end of May of this year at the veterinary laboratory 8 cases of blackleg, 8 of malignant edema, 3 mixed clostridial infections and one clostridium perfringens were found.

Only in the lab can these diseases be accurately differentiated. The general characteristic of blackleg and malignant edema is lameness and swellings that crackle on pressure, due to gas under the hide. Death may appear to be due to bloat, but with these diseases, the bloat actually occurs after death. Stricken carcasses should be burnt or buried to prevent further spread of the highly resistant spores of the disease. The best preventative is vaccinating cattle with a dual-purpose bacterin that will take care of both diseases. Dr. Ballantyne advises keeping this bacterin refrigerated until used, and he says that the best time to administer it is when the cattle are from 3 to 6 months of age.

WEATHER

Everybody talks about it
now CFCN has done
something about it



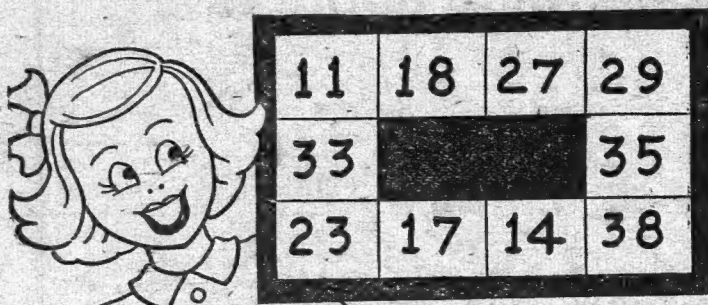
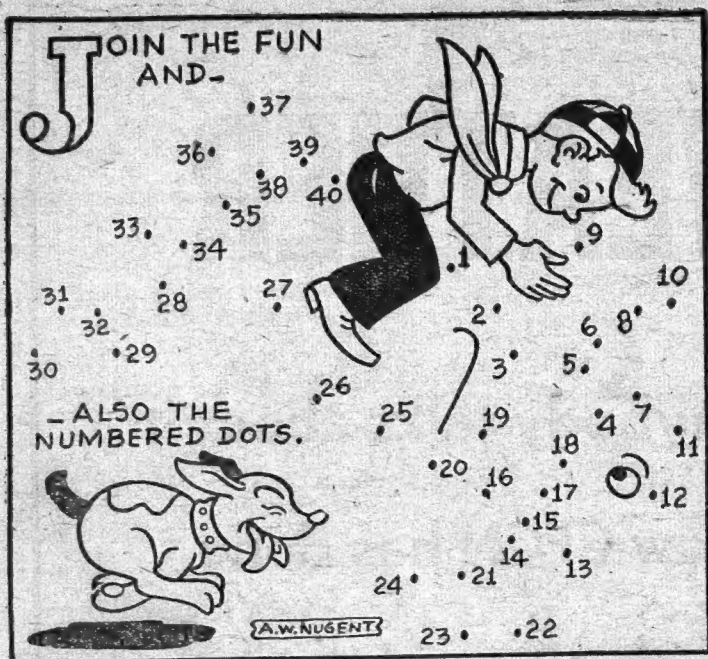
A New Weather Service NIGHTLY 10:15 P.M.

With the co-operation of the
Meteorological Branch of the
Department of Transport CFCN
presents a complete weather round-up
every nite, 10:15 p.m., direct from the
weather office at Calgary Airport,
McCall Field.

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USE ONLY THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

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A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

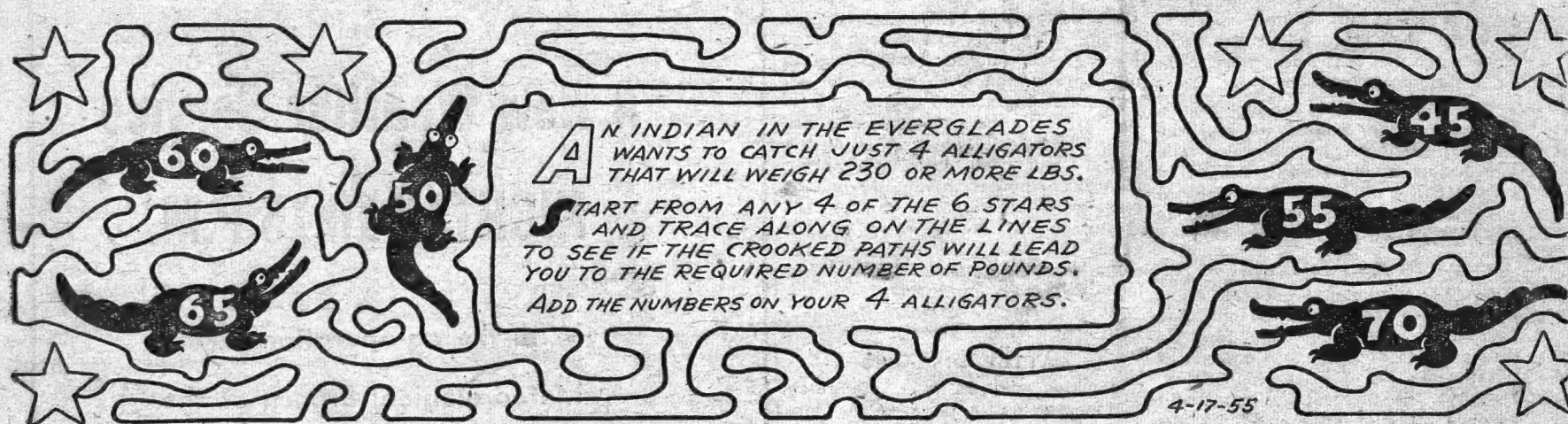
10 COLORS.
PRINTED WITH THE GIVEN
LETTERS, WILL COMPLETE
THESE WORDS.
WHAT ARE THEY?

1. _____ SMITH
2. BOB _____
3. _____ JAY
4. _____ BRIER
5. _____ PEKOE

1. BLACKSMITH 2. BOBWHITE
3. BLUE JAY 4. GREENBRIER
5. ORANGE PEKOE 6. BROWNIE
7. TANGLE 8. VIOLET RAY
9. STINGRAY 10. REDUCE.



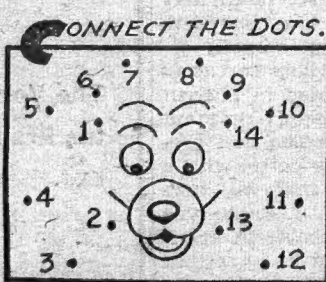
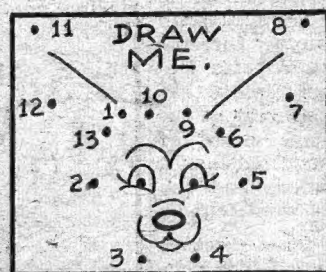
4-17-55
Released by The Associated News



CHANGE THESE 18 BOYS' NAMES TO GIRLS' NAMES BY PRINTING LETTERS OVER THE DASHES.

1. AL _ _ _
2. BERT _ _
3. JOSEPH _ _ _
4. GENE _ _ _
5. PAUL _ _
6. _ _ _ CY
7. ELI _ _
8. _ ABE _
9. _ EARL _
10. _ ANDY _
11. LOUIS _ _
12. DON _ _
13. PAT _ _
14. _ ART _ _
15. ED _ _
16. ISADOR _ _
17. ROB _ _ _
18. _ _ _ _ FRED

ONE SOLUTION: 1. ALICE 2. BERTHA 3. JOSEPHINE 4. GENEVIEVE 5. PAULA 6. LUCY 7. ELIZA 8. MABEL 9. PEARL 10. MANDY 11. LOUISA 12. DONNA 13. PATTY 14. MARTHA 15. EDNA 16. ISADORA 17. ROBERTA 18. WINIFRED.



kiddie Corner

TRY TO SPELL FOUR FOUR-LETTER WORDS. USE THESE LETTERS TO SPELL EACH WORD.

WHEN THE CORRECT WORDS ARE PRINTED IN THE BOXES READING ACROSS, THE SAME WORDS WILL READ DOWNWARD.

HERE ARE THE DEFINITIONS: 1, A PORTICO 2, MUSICAL DRAMA 3, REVOLT 4, A PLUME 5, STOPS.

1	2	3	4	5
2				
3				
4				
5				



ANSWER: 1, PORCH 2, OPERA 3, REPEL 4, CREST 5, HALTS.

Canadian Grain Storage In

CANADA'S wheat supplies in the 1956-57 crop year totalled around 1,078,000,000 bushels, consisting of a carryover from the previous crop year of 540,000,000 bushels and a 1956 crop of 538,000,000 bushels. The 1956-57 crop year ended on Aug. 1. The carryover will be larger this year than last, probably around 600,000,000 bushels.

On July 17 the visible supply of wheat, that is wheat stored in elevators, totalled 387,000,000 bushels. It was then estimated that 273,000,000 bushels remained in farm storage. But a lot of that wheat may have been disposed of for livestock feed.

Up to July 17, 528,500,000 bushels of all grains had been delivered in Western Canada, which was 24.7 million bushels more than deliveries during the same period in the previous year.

By provinces deliveries to July 17 were:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Pr. Prov.
	(Millions of Bushels)			
Wheat	34.3	200.0	92.2	326.5
Oats	17.9	24.2	17.2	59.3
Barley	22.0	51.6	38.4	112.0
Rye	.5	2.0	1.0	3.5
Flax	6.3	15.2	5.7	27.2
Total	81.0	293.0	154.5	528.5

Wheat Exports Down

Disappearance of wheat up to July 17 totalled 318,300,000 bushels compared with 366,900,000 for the same period in the previous year, a drop of 48.6 million bushels.

Exports in the period totalled 254.4 million as against 301.5 million a year ago. Domestic sales this crop year totalled 63.9 million as against 65.4 million a year ago.

The visible supply of all grains on July 17 was 475.7 million bushels. The rated capacity of the Canadian eleva-

The plan is to be operated by the Wheat Board, the act under which the board operates will have to be amended and there will be a delay 'until parliament sits in the autumn.

While this season's grain output will be considerably below that of last year, there is likely to be less space in country elevators and congestion will be as bad, if not worse, than last year.

Of the 387 million bushels of wheat in visible supply, 243.4 million bushels was in western elevators, 11.5 million on the Pacific coast, 4.8 million at Churchill, 43.1 million at the Lakehead and 64.2 million in eastern terminals.

The visible oat supply was 47,721,000 bushels and barley 57,868,000 bushels.

Big World Surplus

The wheat situation was brighter a year ago as substantial forward sales, mainly to countries behind the Iron Curtain, had been arranged for and exports continued through the late summer and early autumn. At this time importing nations are content to buy for immediate needs. The surplus wheat in the world is substantial, probably around 1,875,000,000,000 bushels.

No one can forecast what may happen in the next few months, but the situation at present is not too bright.



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The wheat-growing areas of Morocco will produce an exportable surplus 5,510,000 bushels of durum, but on the other hand Moroccan millers will have to import at least 3,674,000 bushels of soft wheat.

The wheat crop forecast for Yugoslavia this season is about 88 million bushels, or an increase of 23-million bushels. The outlook is also good for barley, oats and rye.

The harvest throughout Italy is about two weeks late due to a cold wave in April and May. Italian wheat production will still be close to 300-million bushels compared to last year's 319-million bushels.

A heat wave followed by severe storms in France have caused heavy flood damage in Alpine valleys, but at the same time they have boosted crops in that country, and a heavy crop of wheat is now forecast for France.

Horticultural enthusiasts throughout Alberta are heading for Lethbridge on the 16th and 17th of this month (Aug.) for the 3rd provincial horticultural show.

Earlier this summer the purchase of the assets and properties of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative was announced but at the time, the actual date of transfer had not been established.

The new Seed Division of the Wheat Pool will be in a position to handle deliveries of seed from this year's harvest, expected to get under way in parts of Alberta within the next week or two.

Mr. Plumer said that few changes in staff, facilities and operating methods from those of the Seed Growers' Association are planned at the present time. Producers will have the option of selling on a pooling basis or they may sell their seed outright to the Seed Division.

Initial payments and prices will be established as soon as possible.

NEWS NOTES

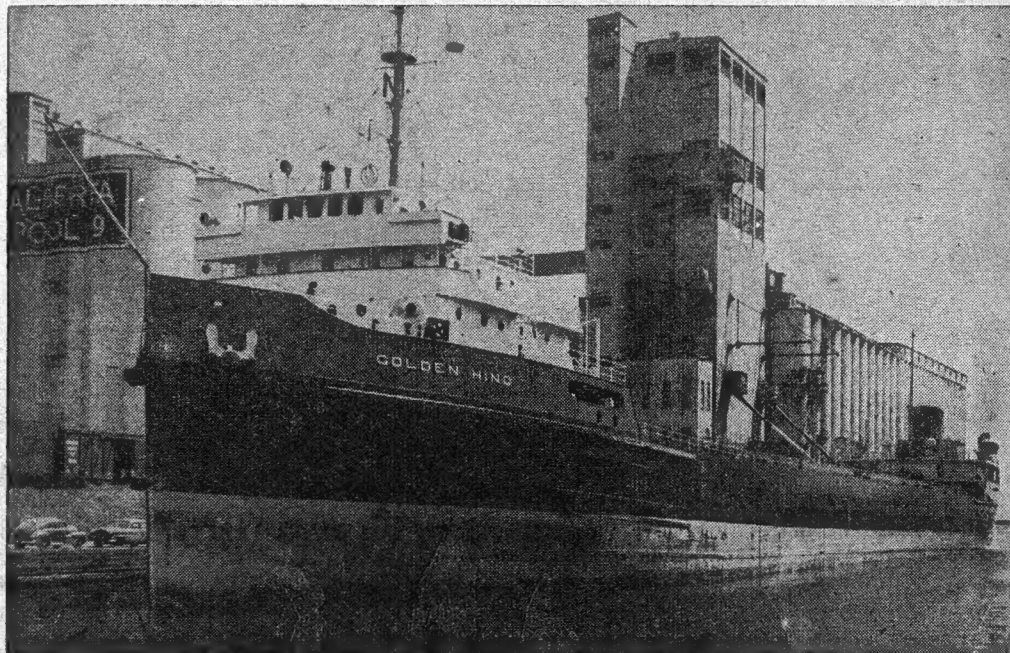
According to H. A. H. Wallace, federal plant pathologist, more diseases attack barley than any other cereal plant.

Lack of a good general rainfall in North-west India has cut the sowing of rice and other autumn cereals this year to about 41.4 million tons, but this is still some ten per cent greater than in the previous year.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has purchased the Canadian National Railway's 7,400,000-bushel terminal elevator at Port Arthur, which increases that organization's terminal elevator capacity at the Lakehead to nearly 28,000,000 bushels. The Sask. Pool handles 25% of the grain passing through the Lakehead. Last year the Pool leased a terminal at Vancouver, B.C.

from...

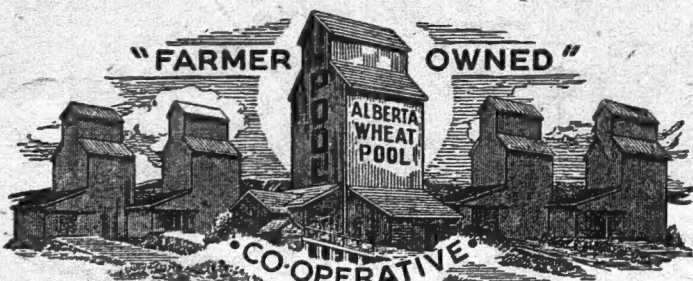
PRAIRIE to SEASIDE



Alberta Wheat Pool terminal, Port Arthur.

From prairie to seaside Alberta farmers are providing themselves with a complete co-operative grain handling service. They own 535 Alberta Wheat Pool country elevators and two huge terminals located at Vancouver and Port Arthur.

From the time their grain is delivered to a Pool country elevator until it is loaded into boats for export, it is handled by experienced grainmen employed by ... and working for ... farm people.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

"Farmer-owned Co-operative"

Alberta Wheat Pool members patronize their own elevators with complete confidence. They know Pool elevators give them the very best service at a minimum of cost. Surplus earnings are returned to them as patronage dividends ... nearly \$20 million since they went into business for themselves a generation ago.

They also know that through their Pool they have gained influence and a powerful voice in the formulation of the nation's grain policies.

You, too, can share these benefits. Join the Pool! Deliver to Pool elevators!

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